THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Times of India* gives the following character to the present House of Commons:

I greatly fear that the British House of Commons will never regain its old prestige after the recent exhibitions of rowdyism which have so seriously smirched its fame. An element of low vulgarity has crept into the national assembly which seems likely to leaven the whole. The old dignified and gentlemanly traditions of the House have been set at defiance by these coarse, ill-bred, low-minded, pig-headed "obstructives' and their imitators. They are the chosen representatives of the lowest and vulgarest form of shopocracy. They have neither brains nor manners these blatant boors—they have simply boundless impudence, lungs of leather and foreheads of brass. It bodes ill for this country if her famous Legislative Assembly is to be filled by such scum as this. Politics will soon degenerate into a mere trade, and be abandoned to the hands of petty retail tradesmen, for men of culture and education, men with any sense of selfrespect, or any regard for their own dignity and that of the House, will never consent to sit in an Assembly that can tolerate such scenes as those which have made the last week one of the most disgraceful in a most disgraceful Session, a parallel to which it would be difficult to find in English Parliamentary annals.

Pity 'tis true. The House of Commons was always looked upon as the first Assembly of English gentlemen.

WE TAKE from Lord Derby's despatch to Lord Loftus the following account of Russian atrocities upon the Mussulmans of Turkey:

1. It is stated that after the capture of Ardahan the townspeople revolted against the Russians, and that 800 of them were butchered by the Lesghian troops in Russian employment.

2. A letter received by one of Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls, from a private source, at Soukoum Kale, reported that 1,500 families had died of starvation at Adler, being forced to fly into the forests to escape the Cossacks, who burnt and pillaged all before them.

3. A number of Mussulman refugees flying from the Russians are reported by the Governor of Kazanlik to have been murdered in cold blood by Bulgarians in the gorge of Khaim Boghas, between Tirnova and Kazanlik. The refugees thus murdered included women and children.

4. Mr. Layard reports that the Porte received information on the 14th instant that above 200 Mahommedan men, women, and children, who were escaping in carts towards Varna, were overtaken by the Russian cavalry, who murdered the men and children, and violated the women, who were afterwards killed in a most horrible manner.

5. A number of Mahommedan villages are reported to have been burnt, and others between Tirnova, Drenova, and Valona abandoned on account of the conduct of the enemy. Some villages in the gorge of Khimakeni were burnt, and the inhabitants are said to have been massacred. The British consular agent reported on the 14th inst. that the Mussulman inhabitants in that part of the country were in a deplorable state; that the Russians and Bulgarian Christians, at their instigation, were committing shocking outrages upon Mussulmans.

6. Her Majesty's Consul at Rustchuk, who arrived at Constantinople on the 16th instant from Varna, confirmed the accounts of massacres of Mussulman women and children. It appears from the information received by him that shocking outrages are committed, principally by the Bulgarian Christians at the instigation and under the protection of the Russian Cossacks, who are present at them.

What do Mr. Gladstone and his party say to the above? Where is now their righteous indignation in the cause of humanity?

A SCANDAL. The Commissioner of the Lucknow Division of the Oudh Province lately decreed a *rule nisi*, in the divorce suit of Mrs. Hodges against her husband, and sent down the whole case to the High Court at Allahabad to decide as to granting the rule absolute, but when the time arrived to take up the cause it was found that the whole of the proceedings had disappeared from the Court. And this has occurred in the highest Court in the Province!

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Bhagacool that a very heavy easterly gale passed over Dacca on Wednesday the 8th instant which towards morning increased in violence. Throughout Thursday, there was rain, attended by squalls more or less heavy. About ten P. M. it ceased to rain heavily. A good deal of damage has been done in the town; several trees have been uprooted and numerous huts have been levelled to the ground.

THE SCARCITY of grain in parts of Burma brought about by large exportation to Madras is occasioning great anxiety. We are told by a Rangoon paper that a number of boats that left that place for Pegu and Shwaygyeen in search of paddy have been more or less unsuccessful. Some of them had to wait for days together and then returned empty. Our contemporary fears that the inhabitants of the villages between those two towns will before long suffer from famine.

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Agriculturist* says that the Government of Prussia possess a monopoly of salt, and the rate at which they sell this article is 8 pie per pound. The Bengal rate is slightly in excess of this rate, but in other parts of the country it is less. In order to grant facilities to the agriculturist, the Prussian Government we are told sells a salt, equal to the common salt in every particular, but stained pink by means of some innocuous substance, at rates only about one-tenth of the above. Human beings will not use this salt, but cattle and land derive full benefit from this wise expedient which does not hurt the revenue while benefiting the country. Cannot this device be adopted in India? The Agricultural Exhibitions which have been held this year in British Burma show great improvement on those of 1876. At Thayetmyo the Deputy Commissioner reports a good show of cattle, and the progeny of the Arab stallions belonging to Government all promise exceedingly well. In vegetables, the cabbage, carrot, and onions exhibited were pronounced equal to the English, and superior to those grown in Bangalore. Potatoes were a failure. Oats grown in Thayetmyo for the first time were exhibited. In Shoaygyeen the Deputy Commissioner says there was a healthy competition, and some very fine tobacco grown in Kyoukkyee was exhibited. The cattle here and at Sittoung were pronounced of a superior breed. Silk also of a pure and strong description was shewn. The Burmese are said to be beginning to appreciate these shows; and as the cost is but small it is to be hoped they will be continued. Mr. Eden when Chief Commissioner was the first to inaugurate them.

MORE important discoveries of coal are reported in Australia. The last is at Coleraine, where boring has been going on for some time. The first seam struck was at a depth of ten feet, it was three inches in thickness, and composed of what is known as brown coal. At fourteen feet, a seam fifteen inches thick, of a decidedly better quality of coal, was met with, and has greatly encouraged the discoverers. Another twelve feet of marl was gone through, and at the depth of fifty-four feet a seam of still better quality was met with, twenty inches in thickness; and at seventy-four feet a "hard band" of coal, twenty-two inches thick, was pierced. At 182 feet, the rods pierced to a depth of three feet a solid belt of what is considered to be excellent coal. Further discoveries are confidently expected.

VAST beds of mineral salt have, according to the *Times*, been recently discovered at Aschersleben, in Prussia, in the vicinity of the Hartz Mountains. Within the last twenty years the Governments of Pausia and Anhalt have been deriving large profits from the working of pits or mines of potash salts, situated at Stassfurth and Leopoldshall.

THE AMERICAN Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the Cotton Crop (the average of the ten Cotton States) is 91 per cent. The area under cultivation has been increased 4 per cent, and now amounts to 12,000,000 acres.

THE INDIA OFFICE is sending out two hundred and fifty Liberian coffee plants to Madras for experimental cultivation in the plains.

AMONG THE latest plants naturalised in California is coffee. Since its introduction, four years ago, it has become very productive, yielding a bean of strong aromatic flavour and growing as vigorously as in the coffee countries of South America. These are extensive plantations in Central and South California which pay a handsome profit.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT has been issued at Pekin prohibiting the smoking of opium in the country, the prohibition to come into force at three years from its date. It is said that this step has been taken mainly in deference to the representations of the Envoy sent to England.

THE MILK CONTRACTOR of the Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon was fined Rs. 15, by the Assistant Magistrate, for supplying milk containing a large percentage of water. We would recommend our Health-Officer to direct his attention to this subject.

DR. PORTER of Madras reports the death of a girl of 14 from scorpion sting. On admission to the Hospital, the girl was cold and pulseless; had hurried laboured breathing, accompanied by loud mucous rales, from the bronchi being loaded with thin mucus, and by foaming at the mouth. She was quite sensible, and described the scorpion as of enormous size, but agreed with her mother as to its colour, &c.; and she remained conscious nearly till death, which occurred some twelve hours after having been stung.

IMPORTANT additions are to be made to the defences of Rangoon. Two batteries are to be constructed to protect the entrance to the harbour—one for Armstrong guns, the other for Whitehead torpedoes. The guns will be 84 and 64 pounders, and will be mounted on the Moncrieff principle.

HITHERTO CANDIDATES for University degrees in Madras were not required to produce a certificate of study in an affiliated College. This system will be altered and the practice of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay will be followed.

A SUIT HAS been instituted in the Bombay High Court by the trustees of a Roman Catholic Church against a Hindu Maharaj.

A NEW TRILINGUAL newspaper in Arabic, Hindustani, and English, has just been started in London. It is intended for circulation in the countries speaking Arabic and Hindustani, and is named the "*An-Nahlah or Queen Bee*, an Illustrated Eastern and Western Periodical."

A CORRESPONDENT from Muthoora (N. W. P.) writes that "within a radius of nearly 400 miles the country is one parched waste—the heavens are shooting fire, man and beast are panting from heat, agricultural operations are nearly at a stand-still, the laboring classes have already been placed in great straits from want of food-grains and prices are daily rising and as a consequence thefts and robberies are on the increase. A famine will be invitable if it does not rain in 8 or ten days. Under the circumstances it is very desirable that the Government should hold out hopes of shewing some consideration to the cultivating classes in the realization of the rent-dues in the approaching month of Kartik."

THE SAME WRITER exhorts all Hindus to bestir themselves in the cause of reforming the abuses which are said to obtain in the administration of the affairs of the temple of Sree Govindji at Brindabun. The temple has an income of nearly 14 thousand rupees per annum, and nearly the whole of this income, our correspondent says, is spent in the promotion of the personal comfort and convenience of the ministering priest.

A HOOGHLY CORRESPONDENT requests the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the wrong and injustice that is being done to Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, 2nd Master of the Hooghly Collegiate school. He was a distinguished senior scholar and is an old officer of great merit. In the disposal of appointments of emolument and trust his claims, says our correspondent, are unfortunately not taken into account.

THURSDAY 16TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received a letter from a rate-payer of the suburban municipality complaining of the perfunctory way in which the municipal mehters do their work. We would advise the writer to address the municipal authorities on the subject, but we do not agree with him that latrines should not be roofed.

THE PIONEER thus notices the invitation of tenders of rice by the Collector of Bellary: "The Collector of Bellary invites tenders for the supply of two hundred tons of rice. He is authorized to do this by the Government of Madras; and of course the Government of Madras is authorized by the Governor-General. It is a pity, however, that the whole business has not been explained more carefully to the public." The Allahabad paper is nothing if not carping. Is every notification by a Collector to be preceded by a long preamble setting forth the views of Government on the subject?

THE PUBLIC outside are led to believe that the postal authorities here are very anxious to introduce reform in the department, but those who know the internal working of the department smile at the noise of reform made out-of-doors. The lowest pay of a Deputy Post Master was Rs. 15. This pay scarcely attracted men with tolerable intelligence and knowledge of letters. By far the bulk of the Deputy Post Masters were men of no worth who entered the postal service because they found no employment elsewhere. The authorities improved upon the old system by creating a class of Sub-Deputy Post Masters on Rs. 9, and now we hear they are going to create an intermediate class of Deputy Post Masters on Rs. 10 and to make Rs. 15 and 20 the highest salaries to be given to this class of officers. Of course these measures will tend much to improve the efficiency of the service and bring no end of credit to the heads for economical management.

THE PIONEER apologizes to Mr. Eden for its remarks on the Unpunctuality Circular:

> The truth probably is that a great many magisterial and judicial officers scattered about this country are shamefully unpunctual in attending cutcherry. The politeness of kings would be something more than politeness on their part,—duty as well as courtesy calls on them to exercise it,—but merely considered in that light it is strange that a judge or a magistrate can bear to be constantly unpunctual considering how many people are awaiting his convenience, and how many serious interests may be compromised by an undue curtailment of the periods during which he may naturally be expected to keep his court open. Certainly the remarks we made the other day were in no way designed to excuse the shortcomings of cutcherry officers—merely to condemn the way in which they had been called to account.

But in what other way could these drones have been reminded of their duties?

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the new members of the Indian Civil Service for this year:

C. S. Bayley, Bengal	R. T. Greer, Bengal
E. B. Harris, Bengal	H. Z. Darrah, N. W. P.
R. K. Macleod, N. W. P.	O. T. Barrow, Bengal
V. A. Brodie, Madras	R. M Kennedy, Bombay
T. E. Vaughan, Bengal	R. W. Frazer, Madras
A. Kensington, N. W. P.	F. D'A O. Wolfe-Murray Madras
J. W. F. Dumergue, Madras	J. A. Grant, N. W. P.
J. P. Hewett, N. W. P.	M. Hammick, Madras
G. C. Walker, N. W. P.	E. C. Morrieson, N. W. P.
H Adamson, N. W P.	H. G. Joseph, Madras
S. J. Douglas, Bengal	R. E. Hamblin, N. W. P.
H. T. White, N. W. P.	H. Mande, N. W. P.
S. Russell Madras	A. D. Younghusband, Bombay
G. K. Lyon, Bengal	J. E. Gill, N, W. P.
W. C. Macpherson Bengal	H. W. W. Reynolds, N. W. P.
P. C. Wheeler, N. W. P.	D. J. A. Campbell, Bengal
T. L. L. Jenkins, Bengal	H. Cox, Bengal
R. L. Harris, N. W. P.	
W. C. Holmes, Madras	

In the above list we recognize the names of several well known Civil Service families.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has the following

> "There are however two journals in Calcutta, which though written in English, are edited by native gentlemen of culture and experience, and to these journals, English editors often turn to learn the views and feelings of natives towards Englishmen. The journals in question are the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Indian Mirror*. It is greatly to be regretted, that the tone which these two papers have lately taken, is one indirectly hostile to English officials, when there is a possibility of bringing in the question of an antagonism of race. The *Hindoo Patriot* made the unfortunate Fuller business a text on which to preach to its readers strong sermons, tending to shew that hatred to the natives of this country was an inborn feeling with Englishmen, and to commit violence towards native servants, was a national gratification."

We challenge our contemporary to point out a single sentence in our articles on the Fuller case, which admits of the sweeping construction he gives. Our remarks were directed against the "rampant Anglo-Saxon," and we see no reason why all Anglo-Saxons should fit the cap to their heads.

IS IT AGAIN A CASE of persecution for connection with the Press? The *Indu Prokash* learns that Mr. E. Pratt has been suspended and will soon be dismissed the Government Service. It is said that Mr. Pratt had been contributing to several newspapers during the last 12 or 15 years.

APROPOS of Mr. Eden's address on the Vernacular Press the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says;

> None of those whom Mr. Eden addressed has more power for good or evil over his brother journalists than Baboo Kristodas Pal. In giving his sunad to him, Mr. Eden complimented him as the earnest advocate of the rights and interests of his fellow-countrymen, and as having raised the Anglo-Vernacular Press to a high and influential position. The denunciation of the Vernacular Press, therefore, could hardly be made to include the *Hindoo Patriot*, without charging Mr. Eden with an act of the worst possible taste. But however that may be, the *Patriot* is not always free from reproach in its manner of criticism, nor so careful to promote a good understanding between native and European as the position and abilities of its editor would lead one to expect.

But what can the poor *Patriot* do, if Anglo-Indian papers with a few exceptions here and there will constantly provoke breach of the peace, morally, between the two races? There cannot be a "good understanding" from one side only. The compact should be mutual.

FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* notices a remarkable innovation in the language of the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* announcing the levee to be held by the Viceroy. Civil and Military officers are *invited* to attend; native gentlemen who would attend a levee held by His Excellency the Governor are *expected* to attend So the natives are ordered to attend, and we leave the reader to imagine the rush which is sure to follow. We pity the Viceroy.

A CORRESPONDENT says that there are two Generals in the army with the Grand Duke of Russia, who are considered as together constituting the equivalent to Von Moltke—Count Heidan contributing the science and circumspection, and General Levitzky the originality and enterprise, which go to the composition of the great German strategist.

FROM the China papers we see that the crops which promised to redeem the people from the sufferings of the last nine months are now being destroyed by locusts. The steamer *Taku* reports that when she passed down the Peiho River on the 6th July, the banks on either side were covered with locusts, resembling a fog bank.

A NEW GAS has been invented for Railway lamps. The gas is derived from the distillation of shale oil and sufficient gas for thirty-five hours' consumption is readily carried, as the amount required for each light per hour is only 6 of a foot.

THE MADRAS MAIL thus accounts for the visit of the Viceroy to Madras. "With the full sanction of the Home Government, and the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, the Government of India have resolved to place the whole resources of the Indian Empire at the disposal of the Madras Government. The Viceroy simply desires by personal intercourse with the local authorities to strengthen their hands in this great emergency." We said so three weeks ago.

ACCORDING to the Cabul Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* a Proclamation has been issued by the Amir denouncing all connexion of Cabul with Russia, assigning as a reason the prevalent antipathy of the Mahomedans towards her for the repeated proofs of abhorrence and atrocities she has given in her treatment of, and aggression on, them; and calling on the authorities of Turkistan and Budukhshan to enumerate the Russian subjects in their respective provinces, and arrest and forward them to Cabul.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

OUR AMPTA Correspondent writes that the arrangement under which the additional Moonsiff of Serampore is obliged to hold his Court six months at Ampta and six months at Serampore has given rise to much grumbling, owing to unusual delay in the disposal of cases incidental to this half-yearly session. Suitors have to wait a long time before their cases are heard and finally disposed of.

The SAME correspondent says that the new *bund* on the river Damoodur from Hareet to Jointee has been damaged at places owing to the rise of the river. The earth-work having been washed off to a great extent has made the embankment valueless.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from our special correspondent at Simla about the movements of His Excellency the Viceroy:

Simla, 21st August, 1877.

Viceroy and party arrived at Poona last night, all well, will probably leave Poona on Friday, and meet the Duke of Buckingham, at Bellary, proceeding thence to Bangalore, His Excellency to-day meets Railway Arithorities on subject of transport of grain. The Vice-regal party found great block of traffic *en route*.

24th August, 1877.

Slight alteration in plans of Viceroy. His Excellency leaves Ganeshkhind Saturday night, reaches Bellary Monday, and Madras Wednesday, after staying in Madras some days His Excellency will proceed on to Bangalore.

THE SAME correspondent telegraphs as follows under date the 21st instant:

We understand that the accounts of impending scarcity in North-West Provinces and Rajputana are causing Viceroy much anxiety in view of the heavy expenditure that will be necessary in Madras, the prospect of additional difficulties in Northern India makes the financial outlook most serious and must be an additional reason for the most careful husbanding of resources.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. W. R. Benson, District Judge, Banda N. W, P. has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 12th August last.

WE ARE informed that the scheme for recasting the Code of Criminal Procedure, now in the hands of the Legislative Department, has the general approval of the Secretary of State.

WE HAVE received the following account of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Krishnaghur from our local correspondent:

"The autumnal months of July and August have a peculiar charm for us. For with the rise of rivers, almost all the quondom Lords of Belvedere, with the exception of Sir George Campbell, from Sir Frederick Halliday down to the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, paid their visits to our little town, at different intervals. Sir Frederick Halliday came here, at this season of the year 1854, to invest the late Maharajah Shirish Chundra Roy Bahadoor, with a khillat. Owing to the great Indigo crisis of 1860, when the Nuddea ryots were quite in *futore*, Sir John Peter Grant visited certain parts of our district to calm their troubled spirits. And it was, in the year 1863, on the 23rd of July, when Sir Cecil Beadon came here, on his tour of inspection, Mr. Ashley Eden accompanied him as his Secretary. So that this is not the first time that our town has been honored with the august presence of a Lieutenant Governor.

On the 22nd instant, as soon as the steamer Sir William Peel was seen approaching the river side of the town, the welcome news of his Honor's arrival was heralded, by the firing of canons from the Raj Bari. A few hours after his arrival, he took a drive through the town, in the Maharaja's carriage, towards the close of the day, in company with Mr. Steevens, the district Magistrate. On the following day, he inspected the jail and the public buildings and paid a visit to the Raj Bari, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M., in the morning.

Being naturally averse to fuss and noise, he held a levee instead of a public Durbar, wherein he received some respectable gentlemen of the station and talked with them most freely and frankly, winning the golden opinions of those present by his courteous and genial manners. The day following was spent in the inspection of the local college and all the private or aided schools in the town. His Honor will leave this station for Berhampore early next morning.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that the Pundits of Rungpore headed by Shriswar Vidyalankar have conferred the title of Vidyabinode on Babu Gobindmohun Roy, a Sanskrit scholar and head officer of the Kakuea estate in the Rungpore District. They have also conferred the title of Vidyaranjan on Babu Guruchurn Sircar, another principal officer of the above estate.

ANOTHER correspondent informs us that the inhabitants of the Sub-Divisional head quarters of Sathkhira held a public meeting in honor of their departing Deputy Magistrate Babu Bejoymadhub Mookerjea. They have resolved to have a portrait of the Deputy Magistrate in his honor to be placed in the Library room of the station.

A CORRESPONDENT informs that dysentery and diarrhœa of a virulent type have been raging in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the last six months and that the only medical aid available to them was what Babu Hurrokally Pal, Maharaja Gopal Sing's Doctor, could afford them.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 18th instant was 268, of which 101 were from fever, 36 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 20 from cholera, 37 from tetanus, 8 from phisis 9 from convulsions, and the rest from other causes. The ratio of deaths per thousand of population was 32·5. The greatest mortality in proportion to the population prevailed in the Jorabagan Ward, which was 36 among a population of 37 thousand and a half.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Mr. Furrel the *de facto* editor of the *Englishman*. In his hands the *Englishman* we are confident will cease to be un-English.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 18*th August*.—The Mansion House relief fund on behalf of the Madras famine is rapidly increasing. Lord Northbrook has subscribed 500 pounds whilst Rothschilds and Barings have given 1,000 pounds each. Several Mayors in the Kingdom are responding to the appeal of the Madras Committee and have called meetings.

19th.—Suleiman Pacha with his army has arrived at Elena North of the Balkans. Salonica has been placed in a state of siege. General Marsky supersedes General Melikoff. Poti has been deserted by the Russians, Robart Pacha with his fleet is at Sinope. Circassian emigration to Turkey is increasing.

19th.—The Russian Imperial Guard has crossed the Danube, and is skirmishing in the vicinity of Rustchuk. A Turkish official despatch states that a detachment from the garrison at Rustchuk has repulsed a Russian detachment of troops. A Turkish force was landed in the Dobrudscha on the 17th, and the Russians are advancing against it. It is expected that the Egyptian troops will attack the Russian positions along the Kustenji line of Railway. According to a Russian official despatch, a Russian reconniasnce has been repulsed by a strong Turkish force on the Osmanbazar road. Turkish official despatch from Batoum states that Dervish Pacha has carried the advanced Russian positions.

20th.—A Russian force, consisting of 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and 100 guns, attacked Ahmed Muktar Pacha on the 18th instant, near Kars The engagement lasted the whole day, and eventually the Russians were defeated, and commpelled to fall back with a loss of 1,200 men, the Turkish loss being only one hundred The Russians have re-occupied Kustendji

20th.—Mobilisation of two divisions of the Russian Grenadiers and one of Cavalry has been ordered The Russians strongly occupy the line of communication between Trinova and Selimuka Pass

21st.—The Russian troops still strongly hold the Schipka Pass Suleiman Pacha had made a reconnaisance of the Hankoi Pass, where he found the Russians strongly entrenched; and, according to a Russian official despatch, the Turks were repulsed

21st.—Unofficial Russian accounts confirm the attack made by Melikoff on Ahmed Muktar near Kars on the 18th after capturing the first line of entrenchments the Russians fell back on their former positions; both sides had many killed and wounded The Russians have occupied a position between Lovatz and Selvi A despatch from the Turkish Commander-in-Chief states that a heavy skirmish has taken place near Eskidjuma. General Gourko lost 4,000 men during his retreat to the Schipka Pass The Turkish war minister is preparing for a winter campaign

22nd—The Prince of Wales has subscribed 500 guineas to the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund, Pacha Baker com-

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mands the Turkish Cavalry Force, and is reconnoitring in Bulgaria Suleiman Pacha has occupied Schipka town, which the Russians have abandoned; The Porte is concentrating 50,000 militia in Bulgaria as an army reserve

22nd.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amounts already to £17,500 The Queen has subscribed £500 There have been heavy rains attended with disastrous floods in Scotland Later intelligence shows that Suleiman Pacha has not crossed the Balkans; he passed through Kazanlic on the 19th instant A Russian official despatch describes the affair on the 18th near Kars, as a demonstration against Ahmed Muktar Pasha to divert attention from the movement of Tergukassow and that after a prolonged engagement in which the artillery chiefly took part the Russian army returned to Kurukdara.

23rd.—According to a Russian official despatch, Suleiman Pacha on the 21st with forty battalions renewed his attack on the Schipka Pass and was repulsed. Fighting was however proceeding though darkness had set in The Turks at Loftcha simultaneously advanced to Selvi to attack the position occupied by the Russians between the two towns; result of this fighting unknown The German Government has made diplomatic representations to the Porte concerning the treatment of Russian prisoners and wounded and has asked the other powers to concur. The Russians are preparing for a winter campaign

23rd—The Mansion House Famine Relief Funds amounts to £24,000 The Princess of Wales has given one hundred Fighting in the Schipka Pass was still proceeding yesterday afternoon A Russian official despatch states that repeated Turkish attacks have been repulsed with heavy loss A despatch from Osman Pacha states that on the 21st he repulsed a Russian reconnoisance to westward of Plevna

24.—The latest Russian official despatch from the Schipka Pass states that all the Turkish attacks have been, repulsed, that the Russians have maintained their positions and received reinforcements. Fighting is continuous. The Turks have lost enormously The Russian loss is relatively slight, but many officers have fallen According to unofficial Russian account, the Russians claim the victory at Selvi on the 21st Unofficial Turkish accounts state that Mehemet Ali has gained a brilliant victory at Eskidjuma Austria and Italy have concurred in Germany's diplomatic representations to the Porte respecting the treatment of the Russian prisoners and wounded A body of Greek bandits landed in Thessaly, and have been defeated. A Russian official despatch stated Tergukassow arrived at Guludji on the 20th from Igdye.

24.—THE Bank of England has subscribed £1,000 and Lord Salisbury has given £500 to the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund Public sympathy in England is thoroughly arroused Bluebook on subject of Magary's murder has been issued, it contains letter of apology from Emperor of China to the Queen Victoria and long report by Mr Wade explanatory of Chenoo convention and in which he consider Chinese Embassy should be permanent

25th.—Mehemet Pacha reports that the Turkish left and right wings have repulsed an attack made by fourteen battalions of Russians at Eskidjuma An official Russian despatch states that desperate fighting took place in the Schipka Pass on the 23rd instant, from four in the morning till noon The Russians maintained their ground, but lost heavily Suleimain Pacha has telegraphed an account of the fighting on the 21st in which he states that the Turks sealed the heights and fought for fourteen hours retaining the positions they had conquered His attack on the Russian entrenchments was unsuccessful but he hopes to succeed ultimately.

A CORRESPONDENT at Muthura urges that at this time of scarcity the owners of the alms-houses at Brindabun should see to the proper administration of their charities. He says that these charities are intended for the benefit of the aged and really helpless, but that the benevolent object of the donors is not always satisfactorily carried out. The undermentioned charities have been founded in Brindabun by natives of Bengal: 1. The Maharaja of Burdwan, 2. Lalla Babu of the Paikpara Raj family. 3. Vaishnabdas Mullick, 4 charities. 5. Mothurmohun and Gopeemohun Roy, Coomertolly. 5. Rani Surut Sundari, Putia. 6. Maharani Shurnomoyee, Cossim Bazar. 7. Maharani Shammohini, Dinagepore. 8. Radha Govind Rao Saheb, Dinagepore.

THERE ARE two Police cases, pending in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates, which have caused great sensation in the town. In the one a wealthy merchant of Hatkhola is charged with foregery and perjury, it was part heard to-day and has been postponed to the 4th proximo. In the other case a Brahmin youth of Barahanagur is accused of passing pice for sovereigns to the tune of Rs. 90,000 by a most clever devise.

A CORRESPONDENT gives a woful tale of the horrors of the famine in Tanjore. No rain, the rivers dry, dry crops and food grains all gone, and the prices are steadily rising. The city is being daily thronged with sufferers from the famine from the interior. No measures for relief have been adopted by the Government.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a weekly journal to be called the "Kiran" or "Sun Beam" and published at Puna from to-morrow.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jullundur writes that a great injury has been inflicted upon the trading community of that city by the imposition of a municipal tax upon coloured silk, which is the only staple of that place. The consequence is that the silk-dealers are leaving the city, and thousands of poor laborers have been thrown out of employ.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of an appeal of the Mahomedan Association of Madras on behalf of the Turkish Relief Fund. We are informed that the non-Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta have subscribed upwards of Rs. 900 in response to the appeal issued by Moulvi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadoor.

MAHARANI SHURNOMOYE with her usual liberality has placed in the hands of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad the munificient sum of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. Rai Anadapersad Bahadur of Cossim Bazar has also paid Rs. 500.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Radhica Prosunno Mookerjee has been appointed Head-Master of the Hooghly Normal School. We believe this is the stepping-stone to an Assistant Inspectorship, for which his long experience peculiarly qualifies him. The Head-Mastership of the Howrah School lately became vacant and we had hoped that Babu Krishnachunder Roy of Hare School would get it as he was strongly backed by the Principal of the Presidency College. Babu Krishnachunder Roy is an officer of great merit and would do credit to any department. He has been fifteen years without promotion, simply because, as we take it, he is not a pushing man. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1876. 2. Report on education in the Central Provinces for 1876-77. 3. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1875-76, issued by the Foriegn Office. 4. Free Trade and Protection from an Indian point of view. By Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., L.L.B., Bombay. 5. Code of Civil Procedure, being Act X of 1877 with notes and index. By Asutosh Biswas M.A.B.L. 6. Kusum-Kanan—a poem in Bengali. By Adhorlal Sen, B.A. 7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VII. July, 1877. 8. A Map of the Ottoman Empire in Urdoo Character. By Moulvi Kubeeruddeen Ahmed. 9. Exhibition of plaster casts of the Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri with a revised reading and translation, by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. 10. Sankhya Philosophy together with an epitome of Hindu Philosophy in general. Part I. By Kalivara Vedantabagisa. 11. Half-yearly Report of the E. I. R. 12. Thacker and Co.'s Literary Circular.

WE THANK Messrs Shaen & Co., for a bottle of "Ladies' perfumed Hair Oil" prepared by them and sold at one rupee a bottle. It consists of cocoanut oil perfumed, and is said to be a good hair preserver—as good as Maccasar oil, if not better.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 30*th August* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Rotatory Polarisation.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary.

24th August, 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1877.

THE FAMINE.

THE gloomy prospect is extending. The situation is very bad in Madras and Mysore; as regards Bombay, our special correspondent telegraphs that "if rain does not fall shortly in Guzerat, difficulties will be largely increased," he adds that "in Bombay stoppage of cotton will affect Bombay cotton mills, and interfere with their working"; this means the extension of distress to the operatives employed in the mills. In Northern India the country from Cawnpore to Peshawar is threatened with scarcity. The crops in Oudh and the Central Provinces are in a critical state. Many of the Native States are also threatened with the calamity. The Rajputana States are badly off; in Southern India Hyderabad is still suffering. Our Simla Correspondent telegraphs that "the Viceroy is making definite plans for Native States to work upon to meet famine crisis; full enquiry shews beyond doubt that private trade is most active in importing food into distressed districts of Madras and is doing all that can be done in this way; consequently Government interference at present is unnecessary and would be actually disadvantageous." Our Correspondent has exceptional sources of information, and he may thereforebe right in saying that the importation of food-grains directly by Government is not at present necessary, but the outlook is very bad. The feeling in Northern India is one of intense alarm. The prices have gone up, the poorer people are already in great distress, crime it is said is increasing, the supplies for the famine tracts in Southern India are being held back, the railway block it seems so far as the people of Northern India are concerned has proved an advantage.

As might be expected the news from Madras has evoked the warmest sympathy in England. The *Times* has given a leading article on the subject. The rate of mortality prevailing in Madras has convinced it "that the amount of relief hitherto allowed has been insufficient, and it is accordingly satisfactory to hear that the Madras Government have abandoned the Temple rate of wages." The writer continues: "But, though the rations necessary for the support of life may have thus been underestimated, the fact that such an inadequate estimate should have been made, and that the natives actually receiving relief should be dying at this fearful rate, seems to afford conclusive proof that the mass of the population must be already reduced to the lowest point of vitality. This appears to be one of the greatest elements of danger in these famines, and there is some reason to fear that, under the influence of the very excusable caution which the Supreme Government has learnt from the Bengal Famine, there is a risk of its being too much disregarded." The leading journal is not satisfied with the dependence of Government upon private trade alone for supplies. It says: "Private trade may be depended upon almost indefinitely where the means of communication are sufficiently good to admit of its being rapidly extended or contracted. But in districts not well supplied with roads and railways the outlay which would be necessary to convey exceptional supplies of grain to Famine districts would probably be far too great to promise adequate remuneration to private traders. Immense exertions would be required, and all the arrangements thus provided would be rendered valueless in a few months or a year. But if there should be the slightest delay in this interposition of private trade we may judge from the statistic of mortality just quoted what the results would be. It would seem that millions of the population are existing at an extremely low point of vitality, and a month's deficiency or delay might produce a wholesale destruction of life, which it would be horrible to contemplate." Private trade we must confess has been active enough, but the means of transport has not been commensurate. If the Government of India had early taken steps to increase the facilities of transport, there would not have been we are of opinion so much mortality. We are told that no less than 20 tons of rice have been thrown into the sea for want of means of transport, because it rotted away from exposure to rain. Referring to the block in Bombay our Simla Correspondent telegraphs under date the 24th instant: "Viceroy holds important conference to-day with the Governor and Bombay Railway authorities to take into consideration question of practically reducing grain block on G. I. P. Railway; sixty new engines have been ordered from England. Bombay can throw eleven hundred tons of grain a day into Madras, whereas Madras can at present only take eight hundred tons. Measures are being arranged for sending to Madras engines and wagons from other lines to meet increased traffic." So the carrying power in Madras should be largely increased. This step ought to have been taken long ere this.

From the beginning of the crisis the Viceroy has been most anxious about the Famine, but it seems His Excellency now sees that the counsels to which he hitherto trusted have not been wise. Accordingly His Excellency has taken the whole responsibility upon himself. This is as it should be. There has been an impression abroad that while the direst calamity has befallen the country, the Governments of India and Madras have been at loggerheads as to what should be done, and while the two have been fighting, poor creatures have been perishing by hundreds and thousands. We hope this impression, right or wrong, will be removed by the presence of the Viceroy, and the united action of the two Governments.

England has nobly responded to the call of Madras for charity. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales have each subscribed £500, H. R. H. the Princess £100, Lord Northbrook £500, Lord Salisbury £500, the Bank of England £500, the Rothschilds and Baring Brothers £100 each. The blessed contagion is spreading, and we make no doubt that large sums will come from the United Kingdom. In India except in Madras no organized movement has yet been made. The Government of India does not now recommend it. It is true that India is differently situated from England in this matter. The people of India are already paying from the public exchequer and will be again called upon to pay. Our Simla Correspondent telegraphs that "the extension of scarcity to Northern India is a very strong reason for most careful supervision of expenditure in Madras, in which presidency alone famine has already cost eight millions sterling and is costing at the rate of half a million sterling per mensem, which means enormous deficit and probable fresh taxation next year on a large scale." All this is sad news. Nevertheless the Government we are of opinion would do well to stimulate private charity. Benevolence is a divine feeling implanted in the human breast, and it ought not to be smothered with the high hand of authority. In 1866 and in 1874 the Governor General headed the movement for appeal to private charity, and the present crisis is still more urgent than the last two.

KHELAT.

THE despatch of the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State on our relations with Khelat is an exhaustive document. It bears internal evidence of its high authorship. Carefully arranged, lucid, and vigorous, it gives in well balanced sentences the history of our relations with Khelat and the terms on which the present treaty with that State has been concluded. The policy of 1876 was initiated by Lord Northbrook, and developed and matured by Lord Lytton. We need not go into the history of the past; suffice it to say in the words of the Governor General in Council that "from their earliest period our relations with Khelat have been embarrassed by the difficulties inseparable from all dealings with a weak unsettled Government." "The history of Khelat," says His Excellency in Council, "is in short, the customary chronicle of feudal society in an Asiatic State, from whose social ferment no stable political organisation has yet been evolved. Sanguinary revolts rapidly alternate with restorations of a power ruthless in retaliation. The Sirdars are ever ready to fight for their cherished liberty to be lawless, and the Khan is rarely able to enforce his authority, except by adroitly playing off one Chief or tribe against another." But this state of things was chiefly due to the double-faced policy of our Government, or rather the Government of Bombay acquiesced in by the Government of India. The Khan was weak, because our Government weakened his hands by backing up his recusant chiefs. In 1876 an armed mission was sent to Khelat headed by Major Sandeman, and it was successful. His operations are thus described in the Governor General's despatch. "He brought his influence to bear, with excellent effect, on the wild tribesmen, who seem to have followed his advice with unlimited trust; he calmed their apprehensions; he judiciously upheld the position of the Khan; and thus, by dint of impartial honesty of purpose, by well directed sympathy and unfailing patience, he persuaded both his Highness and the Sirdars to meet each other half way in a rational and amicable spirit. Finally, having by such means reduced their respective claims and grievances into an intelligible shape, and narrowed them to a practical issue, Major Sandeman effected between them a comprehensive settlement of their disputes on terms which were welcomed by the disputants on each side as mutually satisfactory. Major Sandeman also took care to strengthen the position and influence of our Government at Khelat." The importance of this step is thus recognized by the Governor General in Council. His Excellency in Council says, "whatever may have been the personal disinclination of this Government in times past to exercise active interference in Khanates beyond our borders, it must now be acknowledged that, having regard to possible contingencies in Centeral Asia, to the profound and increasing interest with which they are already anticipated and discussed by the most warlike populations within as well as without our frontier, and to the evidence that has reached us of foreign intrigue in Khelat itself (intrigue at present innocuous, but sure to become active in proportion to the anarchy or weakness of that State and its alienation from British influence), we can no longer avoid the conclusion that the relations between the British Government and this neighbouring Khanate must henceforth be regulated with a view to more important objects than the temporary prevention of plunder on the British border. But, indeed, the experience of late years is no less conclusive that even the permanent protection of British trade and property equally demand a more energetic and consistent exercise of that authority which we are now invited, by its Ruler, its Chiefs, and its people, to exercise in Khelat." The result is the armed occupation of Khelat by our Government. The new treaty renews and reaffirms the treaty of 1854, whereby the Khan agrees to oppose the enemies of the British Government, to act in subordinate co-operation with it, and to abstain from entering without its permission into any negociation with other States, the British Government on its part agreeing to respect the independence of Khelat, and to aid the Khan, in case of need, by such means as it may deem expedient in the maintenance of his just authority, and the protection of his territory from external attack. Then the treaty provides for the re-establishment of our Agency at the Court of the Khan, and authorises our Agent to use his good offices for the settlement of any serious dispute between his Highness and his Sirdars. Failing the settlement of it by that means, the Khan will with our consent submit any such dispute to the arbitration of the British Agent; accepting, and faithfully executing the Agent's award. Then comes the permanent stationing of our troops. The Governor-General in Council says, the troops of the British Government were already in Khelat, where their presence was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants of the country. The value of it, in giving weight to the counsels of our Envoy, and security to the peace of the population had been tested and significantly proved by restored political harmony, revived agriculture, unmolested trade, reconstructed villages. Even before the signature of the treaty these troops had ceased to perform the part of a mere military escort to the Envoy. They had with the cordial concurrence of the Khan, and with the best possible effect, been located in various parts of the country where their presence was deemed most conducive to its permanent pacification, or the protection of the re-opened trade routes. On these considerations two points of military and political importance were selected, viz., Quetta and Mittree. The position of Quetta is thus described in the despatch: "For military as well as political reasons Quetta had been selected in preference to Khelat for the headquarters of this force. It offers an exceptionally strong military position, a small hill rising in the middle of a wide open plain, well watered and in the midst of a district abounding in supplies, a position almost unassailable if occupied by troops armed with the most improved modern weapons, and which a small force could hold for any required time against vastly superior forces. It is an important strategical position, commanding the richest and most important valleys of upper Belochistan, as well as the great trade routes both through the Bolan and to Khelat. The surrounding population is peaceful and industrious, retaining the most friendly recollections of our former occupations, and welcoming the arrival of the troops as the security for peace and prosperity." Mittree is situated at the south end of the pass covering the rich plains of Kutchee, connects Jacobabad with Quetta, and whence the pass could be patrolled, if necessary. The subsequent articles of the Treaty of 1876 provide for the construction of lines of railway and telegraph; and in pursuance of this provision our Government have already, in concert with the Khan, made temporary surveys for a future line of railway from Sukkur to the Bolan Pass, and commenced preliminaries for the construction of a telegraph line from Jacobabad to Dadur, diverging thence to the town of Khelat on the one side, and Quetta on the other. Finally, to aid the Khan in a more efficient fulfilment than heretofore of the obligations contracted by him under the Treaty of 1854 and under the present supplementary engagement, our Government has agreed to grant him a sum of one lakh of rupees annually instead of the former half lakh, and to contribute a further sum of 20,500 rupees annually towards the establishment of posts and the development of trade routes in his Highness's dominions, so long as the money is expended in a manner approved by it.

It cannot be denied that a very important point has been gained by this treaty with Khelat. Our Western frontier has been placed on a secure footing; we have our own misgivings as to whether the wild and barbarous tribes of Khelat will change their nature and conform to peace and order, but the presence of our troops may exercise a wholesome influence upon them. The military and political advantages of the new treaty to our Government are very great.

BARODA.

THE first Administration report of Baroda is before us. It is a very interesting document. It is necessarily more a history of the difficulties, which have beset the new administration, a forecast of measures in contemplation, and a sketch of the principles which guide and will guide the present *regime* than an account of what has been already accomplished. The time before Sir Madhava Rao has been short, while his task is long and arduous. Nevertheless he has done much. He has reformed the administration of justice, lowered the land assessment and thus relieved the springs of industry, educed order out of chaos, restored confidence, and above all organized a regular machinery of administration. The last alone has taken much time. Himself a stranger to the State, and surrounded by men, who could not be expected to look upon him with complacency, he has literally we may say felt his way to the great work before him. The British Resident at the Court of Baroda testifies to the ability, zeal, and single-mindedness of the Minister. He says: "The administration of the Baroda State is in the hands of the Minister whose high character and eminent abilities it is needless for me to eulogize. His measures are adopted with an equal regard for the good of the State and the welfare of the people. I wish to be explicit in stating that the interests of the ryots and of the population generally are ever carefully watched and protected. His industry is untiring, and I have sometimes feared that he would break down from the excessive strain put on him."

With regard to the internal administration of Baroda the succinct review of the Minister's report by the British Resident gives the leading facts in one view. The several departments of the administration have been placed under the charge of competent men at Baroda, and the machinery for administering the affairs in the whole country has been organized. The Minister supervises the whole. The administrative staff is thus composed:

Europeans	2
Maharattas	76
Guzeratis	29
Madrassi	1
Mahomedans	3
Parsees	8
Total	119

In the above list are included the servants of the State drawing Rupees 100 per mensem and upwards employed at Baroda itself, and also the revenue and judicial officers employed in the districts, such as Subas, Naib Subas, Wahwatdars (revenue collectors), Judges, and *employes* in the Educational Department, their rates of pay ranging from rupees 50 to 900 a month. In short the above figures show essentially the component elements of the superior grades of the present administration. In the subordinate grades of the service the mass of the *employes* are inhabitants of the Baroda State. The Resident states that the

condition of the country was at the close of the year tranquil. Violent crimes against person and property have been rare since the riot in the city in April 1875. In fact there is a very fair degree of security prevailing throughout the territory. The British Native troops which had been stationed in the city of Baroda from the time of the riot in April 1875 up to 25th April last have been withdrawn, and all the guards in the city are now supplied by the Gaekwar's regular troops. Sir Madava Row reports that all the complaints made by the Sirdars before Sir R. Meade's Commission of 1873 have been disposed of, with one or two exceptions, and that all the complaints of Bankers before the same Commission have been redressed. He also reports that most of the complaints preferred before the Commission by other classes have been settled. The Resident remarks: "I have received very few expressions of dissatisfaction with the decisions that have been passed." The Sirdars in Baroda are the peers of the realm. They hold villages in inam and used to exercise petty criminal jurisdiction. Sir Lewis Pelly had withdrawn this power as a temporary measure, but limited criminal jurisdiction in the inam villages has now been given to such of the holders as were entitled to the distinction. The Minister has arranged in consultation with the Resident to provide a special court for the Sirdars, Darakdars, and principal Civilians, and for a certain class of their followers, who hitherto enjoyed exemption from the ordinary courts of the land. A complete system for the administration of civil and criminal justice has been organized. The Civil Judges and superior Magistrates are well paid, and they are, generally speaking, men of experience and good character. The Resident apprehends no anxiety in regard to the successful working of this important branch of the administration. Technicalities are eschewed, and there is an honest endeavour to administer substantial justice. There is a complete separation of the judicial and executive branches of the administration, with the exception of the Subahs, Naib Subahs, and Wahwatdars (revenue collectors), who, being executive officers, exercise also criminal jurisdiction. The substantive criminal law in Baroda is founded on the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of British India. Capital punishment had fallen into disuse, but it has been revived, and no capital sentence is carried out without the concurrence of the Resident. The state of the jails has received considerable attention. The Central Jail is not badly managed, if the extent of the accommodation is considered. The prisoners are said to be treated with kindness and humanity. A comprehensive scheme for the police of the State is in course of being carried out. The organization of the P. W. D. is progressing. The attention of the administration has been directed to the execution of proper drainage and water supply for the city of Baroda. The educational wants of the State seem to occupy a fair share of the attention of the Minister. There were already many schools supported by the State, and their number has been increased. There is a very good High School at Baroda, of which Mr. J. W. S. Pope was the excellent Principal. There are here and there a few girls' schools. The Minister has assigned a lakh of rupees for the year in extending popular education, apart from the High School. A school has also been established for the poor whites. A general scheme for affording medical aid to the whole territory is in contemplation. In connection with this subject the Minister alludes to the title, which Baroda has acquired as being the "Dharm Raj," or the kingdom of charity. The daily distribution of food to Hindus and Mahomedans is a remarkable feature in the city administration of Baroda. About 7,000 Hindus daily receive uncooked *kichri* (dal and rice), and about 3,000 Mahomedans get daily a cooked meal of rice and curry at the cost of the State, the yearly expenditure on both being about two lakhs of rupees. Abuses have crept into this system of charity, the reform of which now engages the attention of the Minister. As regards land administration, the farming system has been gradually abolished, and its final extinction is only a question of time. Every proper occasion is taken to remove villages from the direct management of assignees and to bring them under the administration of the State. Reductions of the revenue assessment to the amount of about 12 lakhs of rupees per annum have been granted. Nothing could possibly be worse than the system of customs and transit duties, which has been in force for generations in the Baroda territory. The subject is involved in much darkness, but light will soon be let in, and healthy reforms introduced. Nothing had actually been completed during the last official year, but recently a radical reform has been introduced into the Central, or Baroda, block of territory. With a view to provide employment in Baroda to the laboring classes, as well as to secure to the State the advantages of a lucrative trade, the Minister has under consideration a project for establishing a State spinning and weaving factory. There are extensive forests in the valley of the Taptee belonging to Baroda, the conservation of which is under consideration. Considerable relief has been given in an unostentatious way by the removal of several petty imposts in the town of Baroda. The Minister gives a rough estimate of the future revenue at 110 lakhs, and of the expenditure at 105 lakhs. This estimate is formed in Baroda currency, which is one-eighth on an average below the value of that of British India. Fifteen lakhs in British currency have been invested in British Government Securities during the past year, thus making 55 lakhs invested, including the 40 lakhs recovered by Sir L. Pelly from the palace. Since the close of the year five more lakhs have been similarly invested, and five lakhs are now in course of investment, making a total of 65 lakhs in Government Securities. There is a large cash balance of over 50 lakhs at the Central Treasury, but there are many and heavy demands on the State to be satisfied. The State Banks have been abolished. A Trigonometrical survey of the State is going on. The party of the great Trigonometrical survey now employed in Guzerat is making a survey also of the Baroda territory. The people are generally contented. The Resident says: "If the almost entire absence of clamorous complaint at the Residency is any indication of contentment, it may safely be assumed that the cultivating and revenue-paying classes are generally satisfied with what has been done for them. I feel assured that Sir Madava Row's opinion as to the general contentment of the ryots is founded on good reasons, derived from actual experience and the various alleviatory measures which have been introduced."

Such in brief has been the first year's administration of Baroda under Sir Madhava Rao. It shews what a native statesman, brought up in the modern school of Indian thought, can with British aid and co-operation accomplish in administering the affairs of a Native State.

THE HINDU FEELING ABOUT THE WAR.

IT cannot be denied that the Hindu feeling about the war between Turkey and Russia is decidedly in favour of the former. This fact seems to be a puzzle to some European writers. They cannot understand why the Hindu should at all feel keenly on the subject. They argue that the Hindus have nothing in common with the Turks. The Mahomedans, they say, may well feel interested in the fortunes of the Turks, for as co-religionists they have common traditions and aspirations, but the same cannot be said of the Hindus. True, but the Hindus feel a sort of cosmopolitan interest in the war. That interest has in the first place its origin in the circumstance that the Turks are of Asiatic birth, and that their achievements have naturally a certain significance in Asiatic eyes. They have always been hearing that Turkey was the Sick Man, that it was in the throes of death, that it could not cope with the superior strength, resources, and intellect of the European nations, and that it was sure to go to the wall on the first collision with a first-class European Power. Mr. Gladstone told his countrymen that Turkey ought to be turned out of Europe bag and baggage, because it had no life as a nation. The great Hellenic statesman was not singular in this opinion. It was in fact the general opinion that Turkey would not be able to maintain her ground for a day with Russia. In number, skill, and resources it was held Turkey was so vastly inferior to Russia that perhaps the former was courting her ruin by going to war with the latter. All eyes were turned to the struggle, and it was predicted that the Turks would not be able to hold the ground long. But five months of deadly warfare have passed away, and Turkey far from dying game has shewn an amount of courage, energy, skill, and perseverance, which have extorted the admiration of even her opponents. Those who knew the Turks had never doubted that they would present a bold front of opposition to the Cossacks. They speak in the highest terms of the valour of the Turks. Man to man, they say, the Turks are more than a match for the Russians. The Turks may be out-numbered, but if they lose, say these well-informed men, it will not be from want of personal bravery or fighting power. If the Russians carry the day it will be by the sheer force of numbers. And events have verified their statements. The history of the war, so far as it has gone on, has fully demonstrated that the Turks are quite able to hold their own. It was feared that whatever the valour of the Turks they were deficient in organization, and that they would succumb from want of it. The crossing of the Danube by the Russians tended to confirm this impression. But the subsequent victories, which the Turks have gained shew that they are not deficient in organization. The battle of Plevna is alone sufficient to stamp the warlike character of the Turks. The success with which the Turks are repulsing the Russians both in Europe and Asia has been really marvellous, so much so that the results have exceeded the expectations of the world. A nation that could shew so much life, so much vitality, so much strength, so much energy, could not justly be called a dying nation. The adverse opinions which had hitherto been expressed about the efficiency of the Turks as a nation have thus been emphatically contradicted by events and proved to be mere prejudices. The achievements of the Turks have thus invested them with a peculiar interest in the eyes of the Hindus, for the weak sympathize with the weak. Then the character which the Russians have given to the war, that is to say a religious war for the protection of the Christians of Turkey, has also enlisted the sympathies of the neutral Hindu. Wars have many a time originated from religious feelings or antipathies, but in the case of the present war it is admitted on all hands that the religious feeling of the Russians is a mere pretence, a myth, that love of territorial acquisition is at the bottom of the conflict, that to swallow up the Ottoman Empire has long been the aim of the Russian Bear. When such is the case, how could the Hindu, who has no religious feeling in the matter one way or another, feel any sympathy with the dissembler. The Hindus do not of course defend the Turks in thier treatment of the Christians, but at the same time they are not prepared to admit that they are the veritable monsters as they are painted by their enemies, or that they are all black and that the Russians all white. The Bulgarian atrocities of the Turks have been rivalled by the Russian atrocities upon the Mahomedans during the war. So it is a case of six on one side and half a dozen on the other. But more than that. Can the Russians shew a clean hand in their dealings with the weak nationalities of Europe or Asia?

And Freedom shrieked—as Kosciusko fell!

Then the Hindu feeling has been somewhat moulded by the English feeling. Whatever a section of Englishmen may say, the general English feeling it cannot be denied is not on the side of Russia. Russia is the enemy of England, and England's enemy is India's enemy. This feeling of the Hindus is begotten of their loyal attachment to the British Crown. It is an emphatic proof of the loyalty of the Hindus. It shews that whatever grievances they may have as British subjects they do not court a change of masters, that they have cast in their lot with the English, and that they look upon the Englishman's enemy as their enemy.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

THIS Bill is too elaborate, and will we fear defeat its own purpose. We are told that it is based mainly upon the English law; but a few deviations from that law have been adopted from the Prussian and New York Codes. A domestic servant is defined as one "who contracts to do household work within his master's house or compound." This definition is made wider in its terms than the definition of the corresponding class of servants in English law, in order to include table servants and others who, in this country, do not usually sleep in their master's house. It declares that every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service; and supplies an omission of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 11, by providing that a minor may enter into such a contract, but that it cannot be enforced against him. In the absence of express provision on that head, the servant's remuneration shall be presumed to be that ordinarily paid at the time and place of contract to servants of the same class. In the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract, it shall be presumed that (*a*) a domestic servant is hired for a month, and the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice or payment or tender of fifteen days' wages; (*b*) a servant of a higher class is hired for a year, and the contract is terminable by three months' notice or payment or tender of three months' wages; and (*c*) a merely mechanical or agricultural servant hired by piecework is hired for no specific time, and the contract is terminable by notice at the will of either party. The obligations of a servant are thus set forth in the Bill:

(*a*) he must continue in such service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless he has rightfully terminated it:

(*b*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*c*) he must obey all lawful orders of his master and of any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*d*) he must be honest and diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must be respectful to his master and, in the case of a domestic servant, the members of his master's family:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as he would be bound to take if he were a bailee:

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or omission of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as may be reasonable, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, and must, without demand, deliver to his master as soon as with reasonable diligence, he can find him everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up the title of any third person to money or goods so received, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void.

The Bill then declares that the whole time of domestic servants belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such extent as is usual in the business in which they serve. Now, there are servants, who serve from sunrise to sunset, and then return home. They are in every sense domestic servants, but they are not at the disposal of their masters for 24 hours. How are they to be dealt with under this section? Again, it is provided that "except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board a merchant ship, no master shall inflict any punishment on his servant, by way of imprisonment, corporal chastisement, forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whether the servant has or has not attained majority." Of course this is a wholesome provision, but the master would sometimes prefer to impose a small fine to dismissing the servant or prosecuting him in a court of justice, whereas the Bill takes away that liberty. Again, among the reasons which would render the dismissal of a servant legal is his "moral misconduct." Now, what is "moral misconduct?" But we will not quarrel about a phrase. We understand what is meant by it. Then we turn to the chapter defining the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. It also declares a servant wrongfully discharged entitled to compensation for such discharge, and contains rules for such compensation. The servant shall have a right to determine any contract of service at any time for a wilful or permanent breach by his master of his obligations; or if the master commits against the servant an offence punishable under the chapters of the Penal Code relating to the human body, property, defamation and criminal intimidation, &c.; or if the servant is prevented by permanent illness, or other cause over which he has no control, from fulfilling his contract. Then the Bill authorizses the Local Government to establish, by notification, a Servants' Registration Office for any local area, and to provide for the working of such offices. It requires every master of domestic servants, residing in the local area, within one month of the publication of such notification, to send a list of the names of his servants, the capacity in which they are employed, and the date of entering his service. Every such servant must within three months of such publication attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as he may require for the purposes of the Act. The servant is then to be registered, full particulars relating to him and his service being recorded. The servant is also to be provided with a pocket-register containing the same details. The Registrar is required to register any applicant desirous of becoming a domestic servant and whom he has reason to believe fit; he is also required to register full particulars as to his person, and the names and residences of any persons, who certify to his respectability. A pocket-register is to be thereupon issued to the applicant. No person may after three months from the publication of the notification under this chapter, hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register or whose pocket register does not record the termination of his last privious contract of service, if any. The master hiring a registered servant must require him to produce his pocket-register, and must enter therein the date of his contract of service, and the capacity in which he is employed. Similarly the master must, if the service is terminated otherwise than by death, enter the date and cause of such termination, add the servant's character, in his pocket-register. or he may refuse to give the servant a character, or to state the cause of such termination; but he must in that case sign and send to Registrar a memorandum of his reasons for so refusing. He must also report to the Registrar if he is unable to make such entry as before mentioned through the failure of the servant to produce his pocket-register. The chapter then provides for the attendance of servants at the Registrar's Office for the purpose of having the subsequent entries in their pocket-registers recorded in the general register; for the production of such pocket-registers to the Police, and for entering any conviction of the servant therein.

We have endeavoured to give the salient points of the Bill. We do not hesitate to say that this elaborate law will not suit the native community. The remedy we fear will be worse than the disease. More hereafter.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

MR. KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG M.A. L.L.B. is a rising native advocate of Bombay. He has not only distinguished himself at the bar, but has won a good reputation as a publicist and antiquarian. He has lately published a paper entitled "Free Trade and Protection from an Indian point of view." We have read it with great interest and pleasure. The writer shews considerable reading and power of argument. We will take a cursory glance at his lecture. He thus summarizes the objections to Protectionism.

I That it benefits the comparatively small class of producers at the expense of the consumer.

II That it prevents a country from producing as much in the aggregate as it might and could produce in the absence of the protective regulation.

III That it diverts capital from its natural channels.

IV That it renders industry unprogressive, and is demoralizing to the industrial classes generally.

V That, in principle, it is destructive of all foreign trade and the moral and intellectual benefits thence resulting.

VI That it involves the great evils of the interference of the State with Trade and Industry.

Mr. Telang discusses these points *seriatim*. We have neither time nor space to follow up all his arguments. We will confine our observations to the question of the import duty on cotton goods. Mr. Telang says, "assuming that the repeal of the import duties on cotton goods will reduce the cost of those goods to the Indian consumer, we find that such reduction will either be counterbalanced by some additional payment in another direction, or will lead to some injustice in the general system, of taxation in the country, or will cause an alteration of that system, which having regard to the interests of the people of this country, is by no means the most expedient. Further, we may admit, that the import duties on Manchester goods having kept their price at a high level, the Indian consumer is at present paying something more for them than he would have had to pay but for the levy of those duties. So far there is a clear loss to the consumer. But on the other hand, it must also be admitted, that in many ways this country is even better suited to the manufacture of cotton goods than England. The raw material is several thousand miles nearer; the labour required is enormously more cheap; and even the coal that may be necessary is not inaccessible. If then you have the capital and other requisites necessary to start the industry fairly, so as to bring the manufacture into full working order, without being nipped in the bud by losses or infinitessimal profits at the very beginning, it appears to me to be plain, that in such a case the price of the goods must ultimately be much reduced." In 1873 there was published in the *Fortnightly Review* an article by Mr. David Syme, in which two or three very striking instances are given of how the levy of a protective duty on certain articles in the United States and France ultimately reduced the prices of those articles—so much so, that instead of importing them as they had done before the laying on of the protective impost, the United States and France were able to assume the position of exporters of those commodities, and the United States, indeed, were able to undersell even England herself. Then the Free Traders argue "that the *inevitable tendency* of any trade nursed and fostered by protection is to divert capital and labour from the natural channels into which they would otherwise be more beneficially turned." Now, what do the facts about the Bombay Cotton goods trade shew? It has been pointed out by Mr. Ranysford Jackson, in his paper on "India and Lancashire" contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, that about the close of the year 1875, no less a sum than three crores and eighty lakhs of rupees had been invested in Cotton Factories at work in Bombay. It were to be wished that those who use the argument of starving industries by the continuance of the cotton duty had pointed out the industries, more productive and more profitable to the country, which had been starved by reason of the duty having diverted capital from them to the Cotton Factories. Mr. Telang remarks: "In former times, before banking had reached its present development, the great native merchants in Bombay used always to keep large balances in hand for the purposes of their trade, so that money might be forthcoming at any time when it was required. The methods of business having now altered so as to dispense with the necessity of keeping in hand such large balances, a great portion of the capital which used formerly to remain in that form has now gone to make up the capitals of our Mills. Is this, or is it not, a desirable state of things? Another important point connected with this matter is the circumstance, which I also learn from information, that a considerable quantity of the Government Paper formerly held by our merchants has found its way to the Native States—so that the wealth, which remained formerly in the coffers of some of our Native Princes, having been relieved by our merchants in Bombay, in lieu of their Government Paper, has now gone to replenish the capitals of our Cotton Factories. Here again, we see another mode in which the working capital of Bombay has received a clear addition."

But the trade returns give the best contradiction to the statement that the import duty on cotton goods has starved other industries. The cotton enterprise has flourished the most in Bombay, but what has been the progress of trade in that Presidency?

	Bengal.	Madras	Bombay.
Imports during 1857-60	16,501,753£.	2,608,270£.	14,536,752£
Do. Do 1868-71	20,311,680£.	3,976,345£.	20,636,433£
Advance.	3,809,829£.	1,368,075£.	6,096,981£
	Bengal	Madras.	Bombay.
Exports during 1857-60.	13,610,776£	2,447,661£.	12,514,527£
Do Do 1868-71.	21,465 346£.	5409,976£.	25,121,126£
Advance.	7,854,570£.	2,962,315£.	12,606,599£

Mr. Telang justly remarks: "Speaking in round numbers, we find from these figures, that during the regime of Protectionism in Bombay, our imports have developed so, that instead of being about two millions sterling short of Bengal, we are now ahead of her in that branch of commerce by more than three hundred thousand pounds. Similarly in exports. Whereas before 1860, our average fell short of that of Bengal by over a million sterling, after 1868 we beat Bengal by nearly four millions. And *mutatis mutandis* these remarks apply in the comparison between the Bombay and Madras returns. If we look at the percentage of advance in the three Presidencies, we still find nearly as good results for Bombay; for whereas the development of Bengal Imports shows, speaking roughly, an advance of about twenty-five per cent. that of Bombay is about forty-two per cent. Madras, no doubt, shows a higher percentage—about fifty two per cent. So of exports. While Bengal advances only fifty per cent, our exports are very nearly doubled as are also those of Madras. And on the other hand, looking at the absolute extent of progress both in imports and exports, our advance is greater not only than that of Bengal and Madras taken separately, but even of them both put together. One further remark deserves to be made. The great development which we have been here contemplating is much more striking in the case of the exports than of the imports. If we look at the figures, we find, that whereas we are in advance of Bengal and Madras put together to the extent of two millions and upwards in the department of exports, we are only about nine hundred thousand pounds beyond them in the department of imports." Now this is very noteworthy, with reference to the allegation made by the Free Traders, regarding the "inevitable tendency" of Protectionism and so forth. For a necessary condition of a vast increase of exports is an increase of the aggregate production—which is exactly the thing that Protectionism is alleged to prevent. Upon the whole, therefore, the general figures of our Import and Export Trade do not afford the slightest support to the dogmatic Free Trader's views. Mr. Telang's facts are irrefragable. We will conclude with one more extract:

> There is another point not unworthy of note. So long as our system of Land Revenue Settlement continues to be what it is; so long as there exists a danger of a share of the profits derived from improvements on the soil being pounced upon on behalf of the State; there is not, I think, much chance of large capitals being employed in agricultural improvements. I do not wish now to enter into any controversy regarding the policy of a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue, either on the model of the Bengal Settlement or any other. But this I will say, that while we hear of the vagaries of the Survey and Settlement Department with such frequency as we do, it is impossible to fold our hands in content, and rest under the self-complacent belief that we are living under the best Land Revenue System that can be adopted. If this is so, it seems to me quite impossible to contend, that it will be an economical benefit to the country to devote its labour to the extension and improvement of agriculture alone. Labour will not be so devoted; and much capital will remain absolutely without employment.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Telang has argued the question with great ability and force.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for the last year contains some interesting remarks. His Honor condemns the registration of deaths in selected areas. His Honor has come to the conclusion that the system of selected areas has not led to satisfactory results. He says: "Although the selected areas have throughout shown a higher reported death-rate than the general circles, there are strong grounds for believing that these more favourable results have been frequently artificially produced. In one district, for instance, the Lieutenant Governor has been informed the civil surgeon's clerk was found to have drafted a circular to the select thanas, informing the police that the Sanitary Commissioner was not satisfied with the number of deaths, and they were "to be sure to make the people die faster." "Even where there were no positive instructions, some such acceleration of reported mortality has been generally suspected; while the concentration of attention, even in a legitimate way, upon the work in the selected circles has been found to lead to neglect of general registration. Altogether the selected area system is believed by every sanitary officer in the country to cost more than it is worth." The extent to which the four chief causes of death prevailed in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore is shown thus—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 FROM—				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	All causes.
Bengal ...	4·12	·12	10·24	·74	17·83
Behar ..	1·71	·25	8·18	86.	13·10
Orissa ...	5·54	·38	6·95	35·1	23·02
Chota Nagpore	2·15	·17	9·62	1·63	15·51

It will be observed that cholera was comparatively more fatal in Bengal and Orissa; fevers in Bengal and Chota Nagpore; and bowel-complaints in Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The Lieutenant Governor attaches no value to the returns of mortality. His Honor remarks: "Dr. Coates expresses his belief that the actual mean death-rate of the provinces lies between 35 and 40 per thousand. Mr. Eden attaches very little importance to these speculations. Nothing accurate is known, or can for years be known, of the actual mortality of the country; all that can be done is gradually to endeavour to construct a system of statistics which it is hoped may some day, as the people become used to it, lead to conclusive results. In the meantime, what can be definitely determined is that certain seasons and certain years are more unhealthy, and are attended with greater mortality, than other seasons and other years, and this conclusion must be based on general reports of the state of public health rather than on figured statements." The Lieutenant Governor notices Dr. Coates' conclusions as to the best way of preventing deaths from future cyclone-waves. This, he says, "consists in surrounding the houses and villages with a plantation of betel-nut trees, which breaks the force of the wind and the wave, and affords a refuge to the people if driven out of their houses." This is a discovery. We were always under an impression that betel-nut trees could least resist the pressure of the wind. But "science" must silence common sense. The Sanitary Commissioner next records the result of his observations on the relations and contrasts between fever and cholera. The chief link of connection seems to be that both are most prevalent at the drying seasons, *i. e.* from the rains to December, and after the rainfall at the vernal equinox. In other respects, each appears to have a course and idiosyncracy of its own; but, says Dr. Coates, "while fever traces its origin directly to damp soil and decaying vegetable matter, cholera, though most favored by insanitary conditions, is still to a great extent mysterious in origin and anomalous in action." And yet we are told that foul water and cholera stand in the relation of cause and effect. If the origin of cholera is "mysterious," then why the raid against tanks in Calcutta? How inconsistent are Dr. Coates' remarks on the subject in our own columns with his observations noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Lieutenant-Governor then notices the Epidemic Fever and the drainage question. His Honor remarks: "No doubt the remedy is really in the hands of the people. If it be true that this fever arises from the dampness of the soil and want of house drainage, the people of these districts should do what is done in Rungpore, Burmah, and other places subject to the same causes of disease—sleep on raised beds or platforms of bamboo, or build houses of bamboo well raised from the ground. At present the people do nothing, and make no attempt to help themselves, and appear to believe that it is the duty of Government to undertake house drainage and the construction of sleeping platforms in all the houses of many of the largest villages of Bengal. If such a duty were really a proper function of Government, it could only be carried out by imposing upon the province a large and heavy taxation. If the villagers will help themselves they may make their villages dry, so far as this is possible in Bengal, at a very slight expense, and at all events they can make their houses very much drier than they are. Where fevers are caused by local obstructions to drainage, the Lieutenant-Governor has indicated in a recent circular what remedies are open to the people in the provisions of the Embankment Act." The Lieutenant Governor is again unhappy on this subject. His Honor seems to think that the villagers can avoid the disease by improving house-drainage and sleeping on raised beds or platforms of bamboos, but how can the villages be made dry unless obstructions to free egress of water be removed? The question of bamboo platform is not new. It was thus brought to the notice of the British Indian Association by the Government of Bengal in 1364:

> "I am to take this opportunity of submitting for the consideration of the Association a suggestion well deserving of their anxious attention, namely, the practicability of introducing among the Natives of Bengal, and, in the first instance, especially in the infected Districts, some improvement in the mode of constructing their houses and huts. At present the floors of these dwellings, if not absolutely on the level of the ground, are but slightly raised, and then only on a mound of damp earth. On these floors the people sleep, exposed to damp and miasma, sometimes on a low *charpoy* sometimes on the very ground. But in Burmah, where the conditions of soil and climate are very similar to those of Bengal, the custom of raising the houses on piles, so as to admit a free current of air underneath, is universal, and the same custom prevails among the Indo-Chinese races in Assam and in the Eastern Districts of Bengal. I am to observe that, if the inhabitants of the Delta could be induced to adopt a similar practice, there can be little doubt that it would conduce greatly to their comfort and cleanliness and to the general improvement of the public health."

The Association thus replied:

> The Committee beg leave to observe that houses and huts in the affected Districts previous to this disaster were proverbially dry, in fact it was commonly said that the floor of a hut there was drier than the upper floor of a two storied house in Calcutta. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor cannot be unaware that the dampness of the huts and houses now complained of has been quite recent, and they would leave it to the Commission to ascertain the true cause of it, but at the same time they crave leave to remark that if the latter evil be righted the former will right itself. As for raising the huts and houses on piles in the same manner as is done in Burmah, the Committee submit that in the country of the Burmese the facility for so constructing huts and houses is great by reason of wood of superior quality being there very abundant, but here in Bengal in the absence of such facility raised huts on piles would be very expensive and quite beyond the means of the majority of the people. Where however the necessity of raised floors exists in the Moffussil, the people follow a contrivance of their own to avoid damp. In Rungpore for instance where this necessity to a certain extent exist the people sleep on what is called *Machan*. In the districts affected by the epidemic this necessity had not been felt, and the Committee have reasons to believe that if what may be the true and primary cause of the disease be removed the ancient salubrity of the villages will be again restored. It may not be out of place, the Committee think, to observe that while His Honor proposes an improved construction of huts, the clearance operations under notice have had the effect, they regret to state, of destroying to a great extent the chief material of building huts, *viz.* bamboos which were ordered to be cut down on the supposition that they generated disease. It is superfluous for the Committee to add that there is not in the country another substitute for bamboo, which again is a plant requiring nourishment of years to grow into maturity.

It is obvious that a raised floor cannot prevent the generation of miasm, which arises from sub-soil humidity, and as defective drainage is the cause of this humidity, it ought to be remedied first before the houses can be made dry. The ground floors of the houses in the fever-stricken villages in days gone by were much drier than the second floors in Calcutta, but since the obstructions to drainage, they have become exceedingly damp. We are satisfied that until these obstructions are removed no contrivance will succeed in making the floors dry. The miasm produced by dampness cannot be cured by bamboo platforms.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LITERARY ACTIVITY IN THE NATIVE BAR.

We are glad to find at the present time an amount of literary activity among the members of our bar; which is rather unprecedented. Credit is due to Babu Rash Behary Ghose for having led the way. He has cut the Gordian knot, he has cleared the way for his brethern to follow in his foot-prints. He has created an ambition in his colleagues to make their influence felt or their existence known outside the walls of their Court-house. Just after reviewing his excellent treatise on the Law of Mortgage, it was our pleasant duty to notice two brochures one "On some unsettled questions of succession under the Bengal School of Hindu Law" and another "On the necessity of religious ceremonies in adoption in the Dattaka form." The first is from the pen of Babu Krishna Komal Bhuthacharjea B. L, a well known Sanscrit scholar and a man of profound erudition. The way in which he has treated the subject well sustains his reputation. He has drawn his arguments from the fountain-sources of Hindu Law and has proved his propositions almost to demonstration by bringing to bear, upon the orginal texts of the ancient sages, the logic of the Western School. The second is written by Babu Gooroo Dass Benerjea M. A., D. L., a rising pleader of the High Court. Although the subject of his essay is not one of general importance, the writer has handled it in a way that cannot fail to be interesting. In going through the book one cannot but admire the researches of the author and the mathematical preciseness with which he has reasoned out his points.

We have to thank Babu Trailokya Nath Mitra M. A. D. L., Law Lecturer, Presidency College and Vakil, High Court, for a third pamphlet entitled "An essay on the theory of Spiritual benefits the basis of succession in Hindu Law" The essay is well written and does great credit to the writer. But there are a few inaccuracies in it, some of which we will take the liberty to point out. In the list of Sapindas or heirs of the first class (page 14 of the pamphlet) the essayist places the father and the heirs down to the sister's son below the son's daughter's son and the grandsons daughter's sons. Now the precise position of the father and the other heirs down to the sister's son has been fixed by the author of Daya Bhaga. He has devoted 3 long chapters of his book or sections as they are called to the discussion of the subject and he has determined in clear and unmistakeable language the order of succession of those particular individuals. We think the essayist is rather bold in attempting to force his own opinion in a matter, which has been settled by the governing authority of the Bengal School, an authority to which ultimate reference is made by our judges and lawyers alike. Speculation upon a point left in doubt may be profitable, may lead sometimes to the removal of erroneous conceptions about it; but speculation upon a point authoritatively settled is worse than useless. There is another error in the essay which we should also point out. The essayist in commenting upon the decision of Sir Richard Couch in the case of Govind Proshad Talukdar, *vs.* Mohesh Chunder Ghuttuck observes "that the most important principles, however, that does not seem to have been brought to the notice of the Chief Justice in the argument of the case, is the principle contained in Rule III, *viz.* that, that relation is to be preferred, who offers the Pinda to a nearer ancestor of the deceesed, to one who offers it to a more remote ancestor of the deceased." We think, the essayist would not have fallen into the error of supposing, that the late Chief Justice passed the decision in the case in ignorance of the principle contained in his rule, No. III., had he read the decision he refers to a little more carefully; for in that very decision we find a passage to the following effect:—"where the number of such cakes is equal, those that are offered to nearer ancestors are always preferred to those offered to more distant ones." This passage which Sir Richard Couch quotes along with other passages from the decision of the full bench delivered by the late Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter, clearly shows that he did not lose sight of the principles of our essayist in deciding the case. The correctness of the principle as given by the essayist in his rule No. III. is however open to question; but we will not prolong this notice by discussing the point. We cannot however conclude without observing that our law graduates would do better if they should employ their time and talent in the discussion of questions connected with general jurisprudence or the Muffussil law of India &c. instead of meddling with the Hindu or the Mahomedan law which cannot be profitably discussed except by persons who like Babu Krishna Komul are in a position to refer to the original authorities.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from our special correspondent at Simla:—

Simla, 25th August.

To-day's *Gazette* authorises affiliation of Rangoon High School to Calcutta University to First Arts Standard. Mr. Stuart Bayley appointed temporarily Additional Financial Secretary.

The Joakis, a small tribe of Afrides, have been committing outrages in Kohat on the nights of seventeenth and eighteenth; they attacked a party of sepoys proceeding on furlough, and killed two men again on twentieth, they attacked a convoy of Commissariat mules, but retired on being fired upon by the escort under Captain Brownlow. The roads have been patrolled, and on twenty-first were reported safe, and quiet. Jowakis having contented themselves with cutting the telegraph wire. The whole tribe only numbers about sixteen hundred souls. Malik has sent a message acknowledging their fault. The Jirga has been sent for, and it is expected full submission will soon be made.

News from Quetta up to 21st August: everything going on satisfactorily: perfectly quiet, for Kafilas passed through during week *en route* for Shikar pur and Karchi. News from Kandahar up to 16th August, everything quiet there, the authorities in Kohat have deemed it prudent to close the road from Kohat to Khushalgarh by night on account of recent outrages by Jowakis, but it is quite safe by day and all other roads are safe, as usual including communication with Peshawar. Viceroys probable movements. Leave Poona half past ten Saturday night reach Bellary Sunday evening, halting for two or three hours at Adoni on Munday. Leave Bellary Tuesday night, reach Madras Wednesday morning early.

Gazette.—General remarks—weather-crops, week ending twenty-third, for Madras, good rain, Malabar, Nilgiris, Kistna, part of Chingleput, insufficient. In Vizagapatam, slight, elsewhere general. For Bombay, no sufficient fall anywhere except in Kanara, need urgent in Northern Deccan, Kattiwar, Gujerat, Khandesh, Nasik, and Konkan, great anxiety caused by extreme lowness of river in Sind. For Central Provinces, little rain except in Sambulpur, and Raipur. Break injurious to rice crops, but they will be saved if rain falls within ten days. General prospects favourable. No rain reported from Berar or Central India, and from Rajputana only slight showers. In Ajmir, Jaipur and Alwar, conditions of crops critical, and in Rajputana, general want of fodder and pasture. For Bengal, general prospects good. More rain wanted for transplantation in parts of Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore. For Assam, prospects favourable. For North-West, good showers at Fyzabad. Slight rain reported from Eastern Districts. Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Barrelly, Western Districts suffering severely from drought. For Punjab, agricultural prospects bad. Rain reported from Umballa, Rawulpindee parts of Lahore.

Simla, 26th August 1877.

Mr. C. A. Elliott and Major Moncrieff R. E. will be employed as Famine Commissioners under Mysore Government. Nizam's Government expects famine in four districts, population six and half lakhs, for certain prices there are now four seers per rupee for Jowar, if good October rain comes famine there may cease in February, till then about one lakh twenty thousand people will require support. Nizam's treasury unfortunately not very full as collections were forty seven lakhs short last year.

His Excellency the Viceroy held conference on Railway Famine Traffic at Poona. It is now made clear that G. I. P. Railway could not deliver to the Madras Railway more than nine hundred tons daily, which they promised they, have not yet delivered an average of six hundred tons daily, but it is hoped from this week they will deliver the full nine hundred. They have to deliver eight hundred tons daily to Bombay, Deccan, and three hundred daily to Nizam's dominions. There is still export trade to Europe from Bombay of over four hundred tons daily. It is expected that hundred and forty new Engines will be out for G. I. P. before January next. At present want of Engine power is weak point of the Railway. The Viceroy visited Relief Camp on Friday recently formed near Poona. He has given a prize to students of Civil Engineering College, Poona, a donation to Native Library and one thousand rupees among Charitable Institutions and Schools of Poona.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. D'Oyley, Magistrate and Collector of Rajshaye, is preparing a book of Indian Peerage.

WE ARE glad to learn that at their last Saturday's sitting the Senate of the Calcutta University unanimously confirmed the nomination of Dr. Gurudas Banerjea as Tagore Law Professor for the current session.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy with staff is away in the famine districts, and will not probably be back for two months. We have been asked to put the question as to why the other members of the Government of India and establishments should still shut themselves up at Simla. This is no time for pleasure or ease, and the gods ought in common decency descend to the plains. By cutting down the Simla trip by three months the Government will save at least one-third the extra allowances, which might at any rate cover the cost of the Vice-regal tour through the famine districts.

THE QUESTION of the extended employment of Covenanted Civilians in the higher ranks of the Financial Department being under the consideration of the Government, together with the general question of the reorganisation of the Department, we understand that no examination for admission will be held for the present, after the one which has been arranged for the 19th November next. All the nominations for that examination having been made, no further nominations will be made for the present. So the Civilians are to push the uncovenanted out of the Financial Department also!

WE UNDERSTAND that the deficiencies of the existing system of irrigation in Sindh are of such a nature as to make it necessary to call for a thorough investigation with reference to both its administrative and engineering aspects. The Bombay Government have, therefore, been requested to take steps for causing an investigation to be carried out with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be thought advisable for remedying existing evils.

IT IS reported that Dr. Lewis and Dr. D. D. Cunningham are at present engaged in investigating the nature of the fevers which have recently been prevalent in Bombay and Madras. A report on this subject by these gentlemen is shortly expected by Government.

THE DRAINAGE enquiry at Bally it appears has taken a new turn. In consequence of the Bally Rate-payers' Association the Magistrate of Howrah, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer of Howrah were deputed by Government to make a fresh enquiry into the alleged obstructions to drainage. They had ocular demonstrations of the facts allegated by the Rate-payers' Association. This enquiry has been followed by a rumour, how put into circulation the deponent knoweth not, that the Magistrate has recommended to Government that Rs. 15,000 should be raised from among the people of Bally for improvement of drainage and that a drainage tax should be imposed upon them for the maintenance of the drainage works. The result is we are told that a memorial has been put into circulation to the effect that the Rate-payers' Association do not represent the people of Bally, that these are quite content with the present condition of the town and that they do not want any new works. The people it is said, are asked to sign it, if they do not wish to be taxed. Divide and conquer!

WE UNDERSTAND that out of the estimated amount of capital required (*i.e.*, six lakhs) for the construction of the line of Railway from the Dildarnagar station of the East Indian Railway to a point on the Ganges opposite Ghazipur, Rs. 505,600 has been lent by local capitalists.

ON THE 5th July last, it was resolved by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Right Hon'ble W. Baxter "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to give direction that there be laid before this House a return showing in detail the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for the year 1876-77, including the name, official style and designation, ecclesiastical connection, salary and allowances of each Chaplain or Minister in the service of the Government with the average attendance of military servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by him." With reference to this Resolution, we are informed that the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to furnish the return called for therein, at the same time bearing in mind the fact that the return is to be obtained from the whole of British India.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND Co. have produced a real work of art. It is a silver casket for an address of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to Her Majesty the Empress of India. It is made of massive silver measuring in the interior 12 by 6 inches with engraved body, elephant pattern handles at ends, four figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America at the four corners, the Royal Arms embossed on the front, with Star of India Insignia, Collar, Star and Order in high relief on the back, and the cover bearing two Bengal Tigers couchant. The whole is surmounted by an Indian Lotus supporting an Imperial Crown. The design is excellent, the figures nicely cut, and richly gilt with gold, lined with velvet, satin &c., and the chasing elaborate and exquisite.

A STATEMENT in the *Indian Tea Gazette* of the 16th instant, which has been copied into several other papers, says a well-informed correspondent, seems likely to cause some misapprehension as to the proposed amendment of Act VII of 1873, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is stated that the new clause is a "new and dangerous" one, inasmuch as it invests "the local Government with increased authority over the Tea Estates in Assam, whereby Gardens may be summarily closed where the death-rate happens to be abnormal;" and that "the reason for the change is the unfavorable report for 1875, on the condition of the contract laboring class in Assam." We are informed that the amendment now under the consideration of Government is simply this:—By the present law gardens can be dealt with, enquiry made, and the gardens closed, only if the average rate of mortality calculated on *all* labourers in the garden exceeds 7 per cent. It has been found that different classes of labourers are differently affected by the Assam climate; that Cacharis or Bengalis may thrive and show a small mortality on gardens where labourers from the North-West and Behar die off rapidly. This is especially the case on new clearings; consequently, though the rate on the class of labourers from the N. W. P. taken separately on any garden may far exceed 7 per cent, the total death-rate may be under that rate, and no action is taken. The object of the amendment is to enable *partial* action to be taken by closing the gardens to *any particular class*, when the death-rate among that class exceed the rate of 7 per cent. The amendment will not affect the employment of other labourers on the gardens, nor will (as is implied by the statement in the *Indian Tea Gazette*) involve the *absolute closing* of the Gardens. But we do not clearly understand the proposed rule of 7 per cent. What is the ordinary rate of mortality in the Tea districts?

MR. DICKENS, Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnas, has quashed Moulavi Abdul Luteef's judgment in the Bhowanipore Police Inspector's case, in which the latter was fined for abusing his discretion to release two persons on bail, who had been arrested for being "drunk and incapable." Moulavi Abdul Luteef simply took a common sense view of the law by ruling that the Police were bound under section 45 of Act II of 1866 B.C., to take bail in cases of the kind mentioned, but even if there be room for difference of opinion the Sessions Judge to our mind has not shewn quite a judicial spirit in handling the Deputy Magistrates, and the pleader before both the lower and appellate courts in the way he did. The question is a broad one *viz.* whether a Police Officer ought to refuse bail in cases coming under sections 40, 41 and 42 of Act II of 1866, B.C. We reserve comments till the constables' case, which is intimatesly connected with the one under notice, is disposed of.

MOULVI ABDUL LUTEEF deserves public support in the difficult position in which he is placed. The following paragraph, which we take from the *Indian Daily News*, shews the spirit in which he is working:

A Lesson to the Police.—The other day Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, read the police a most wholesome lesson. Having observed that some of them are in the habit, when they find natives in the body of the court, of laying their hands on them, and violently pushing them out, he told them that they should never act in that way. Everyone, he observed, had a right to be in court, and to have access to him, and should not therefore be turned out. If any one was found to be talking aloud, he should be quietly asked to leave the court; and if he refused to do so, but continued to make a noise, he should be brought up; but in no case was a police officer justified in laying hands on any one. He was sorry to find that a man who had come from up-country in obedience to a subpoena had been turned out and kept outside, and not allowed to have access to him. He wished it to be distinctly understood that everyone had a right to have access to him, and that no police officer should deprive any one of this right. Superintendent Younan, who was present, and to whom these remarks were addressed, said that he would issue the necessary instructions to police officers.

This is as it should be.

WE HAVE before us a judgment of Mr. Justice Macpherson in the case of John Boyle Barry *vrs.* Octavius Steel. It was a suit for the declaration of a certain trust. Mr. Justice Macpherson finds both the plaintiff and defendant guilty of breach of trust. His Lordship says: "As a matter of fact, the investments in which the Trustees have placed the money seem at present to have been very beneficial, but whether beneficial or otherwise, there is no doubt that the Trustees have been guilty of a distinct breach of Trust, and the Trust fund now is, as to no part of it, invested in such a manner as is warranted by the Trust Deed." We have not space for the whole judgment, in which the public are not of course interested, but we commend the concluding portion of the judgment to the notice of the legal profession. The Judge remarks:

"There is only one matter more to which I wish to refer and to which attention was called by Mr. Evans, and that is the nature of the correspondence which went on between the plaintiff's attornies and the defendant's attornies.

Now the great object, as far as I have been accustomed to suppose of employing Solicitors in matters of this sort, is that the Solicitors employed, laying aside all personal feeling, and dealing with the matters as professional advisers should discuss it, as may be necessary, on behalf of their client, but when one finds a Solicitor so far forgetting himself as to condescend to personal abuse of the client of the Solicitor on the opposite side, it becomes manifest that, that Solicitor has wholly forgotten himself, has been guilty of a gross breach of professional etiequette and shewn himself to be utterly unworthy of the trust reposed on him by his client. In the case my attention is called to a letter in which the plaintiff's (Dr. Barry's) Solicitor speaks of Mr. Steel, in reference to his doing something, as acting "like a cuttle-fish." Now, I wish to know how business correspondence, or correspondence between gentlemen on any subject, can be carried on if writers descend to personalities of that sort. The use of such language is extremely to be regretted, and the source from which it came astonishes me beyond all measure. The proper answer to that letter in my opinion would have been to have put back the letter in its envelope and returned it to the writer and told him that unless he altered his language his letter would receive no other reply."

The attorneys for the plaintiff were Messrs. Remfrey and Rogers, and for the defendant Messrs. Sanderson and Co.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the heavy importation of rice from Calcutta to the famine-stricken districts not only has the freight of cargo-boats increased but also that of other classes of boats and steamers, hire of carts and wages of coolies. Thus the freight of a *bhar* has risen from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 or 20, of a *dinghi* from one rupee to Rs. 5, the wages of coolies loading and unloading boats per 100 bags from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, the same for loading godowns from 1-6 ans. per 100 bags to Re. 2-6 ans., also from ans. 12 to Re. 1-4 ans, and cart-hire cent per cent. The freight of steamers has similarly increased. Thus all persons, who are interested in the grain trade in any form, have raised their charges. Why should the merchants pour their wrath upon the owners of cargo-boats only?

WE HAVE RECIEVED a copy of the new Civil Procedure Code together with the new Registration and Specific Relief Acts with notes and indices by Babu Aushutoosh Biswas M.A. and B.L. The compilation is sure to be useful on account of the notes, which are succinct, pertinent, and explicit, and which indicate much labor and research.

WE THANK Moulvi Kabeeruddeen Ahmed for a copy of his map of the Ottoman Empire in the Urdu character shewing the seats of war and frontiers of Arabia, Persia, Khiva, Russia, Hungay, Austria, Italy, Tripoli, and Egypt, with a copious index of names. The compiler has consulted no less than twenty-five maps in English and Arabic and endeavoured to make his own as accurate as practicable. Perhaps this is the largest map of the Ottoman Empire produced in India. We only wish that the compiler had given also the European names in the Roman character, which would have greatly enhanced the value of his work, and rendered it useful to those, who do not know Urdu.

ANOTHER Anglo-Indian veteran has passed away. Mr. Ross Donelly Mangles is dead. The *Englishman* gives the following brief account of his career:

He obtained his first appointment as a writer in April 1819, and arrived in this country in September 1820. His first appointment was that of Assistant Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and after acting as Collector of Customs at Farakabad, and being for a short time in charge of part of the Bareli district, we find him in June 1823, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. For some years, except during an absence of three years on furlough, he was employed in the different Secretariats in Calcutta. During the year 1833, he was Magistrate in Tippera, Chittagong and Agra severally, and in 1834 he became Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. In 1835 he was appointed a Member of the General Committee of Public Instruction and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. In 1837 he officiated for a short time as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue Judicial and Legislative Departments, and as Private Secretary to the Deputy Governor of Bengal. In 1838 he was appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and in the following years went home on private affairs, when he finally retired from the service. He soon after entered the House of Commons, where he sat for many years, and was always a steady supporter of Indian interests in all debates on Indian questions.

Mr. Mangles was a very able man, and a thorough master of the revenue system of this country. Whilst in India he took up a position antagonistic to the Permanent Settlement, and was best known as the author of the Resumption Regulation, which evoked intense opposition so much so that it ultimately became a dead letter; but as a member of the Indian Council he veered round, and was one of the dissenting members against the Road Cess, because it involved a breach of the Permanent Settlement. He was a leading member of the Court of Directors and a zealous champion of the East India Company in the House of Commons. With him are buried the official traditions of India as centred in him extending over more than half a century.

IN HIS Resolution on the annual report on inland emigration for 1876-77 the Lieutenant Governor makes some severe remarks on the the recruiting system. His Honor says:

The attention of Government has recently been directed to the working of the recruiting system in Chota Nagpore, and the result has been the disclosure of great abuses among the recruiting agency on one hand and of great laxity on the part of the local authorities on the other. In the district of Lohardugga, where the most serious malpractices have been brought to light, no single recruiter or garden sirdar was deprived of his license during the past year, and though numerous complaints, calling for immediate inquiry, were made, the action taken upon them, even when substantiated, was quite insufficient. A very irregular sort of sub-agency system is found to have grown up in Chota Nagpore, and it appears that the provisions of the law in regard to the operations of garden sirdars have been made the cloak for much irregularity. The law contemplates garden sirdars as persons who return from Assam with a commission from their masters to collect a few labourers in their native villages whom they can induce to rely upon their experience and return with them to the tea districts. Special facilities are held out for this description of recruiting; but the essence of it is that the party recruited should not contain more than twenty persons. In Ranchi, it appears persons holding garden sirdars' licenses establish themselves in the district, and take the labourers whom they collect in the depot of a local agent. The labourers thus collected are not conveyed in a body to Calcutta depots, but are despatched in batches of twenty or less under the charge of sirdars who may or may not be the men who have recruited them. It is clear that this is merely the recruiting system without its safeguards, and that the so-called garden sirdars are simply recruiters, and the local agents sub-contractors. Orders have now been issued to put a stop to these irregularities. The local officers have been directed to see that labourers contributed to local depots by garden sirdars are thenceforth treated as recruiters' labourers, and despatched to Calcutta under the restrictions laid down by the law. The local agents will also be required to take out licenses as recruiters, and thus render their proceeding legally cognizable.

We apprehended this abuse when the Garden Sirdar system was introduced. We doubt whether the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor will remedy the evil. It is based on a vicious principle. It ought to be abolished altogether.

IT APPEARS that the mercantile community are not unanimous in the move against the cargo boats. The deputation, which waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday last, did not proceed from the Chamber of Commerce, but from a section of the merchants of this city. His Honor we are glad to see has not committed himself to a coercive law, but has appointed a Committee to devise means for putting down the present high rates. The Committee consists of the Collector of Customs, the Chairman of the Port Commissioner, the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Horace Cockerell, Mr. Steel, and Mr. Ferdinand Schiller. One of the measures to be

adopted says the *Statesman*, "is the immediate attraction to Calcutta of as many boats from Santipore, and other localities as can be obtained. At the same time, the facilities which the present boat-owners have hitherto received, and are counting upon, for lying at the jetties, &c., will be withdrawn by the Port Commissioners and in future no boats not actually engaged in shipping cargo will be allowed to lie at the jetties, but will be cast off into the stream, their place taken by boats that have no connection with the combination that has been scandalously formed." By all means break up the monopoly by competition if you can, but to pass a special law for the coercion of the cargo-boat-owners on account of their high rates, while all others interested in the grain trade in some form or other are making the most of this time of pressure, for the sake of a small knot of merchants, would be still more "scandalous" than the alleged combination.

THE STATESMAN of the 23rd instant had the following:

"We note the following announcement in yesterday's official *Gazette*:—

POLICE.—16th August 1877. Mr. W. B. Rochfort, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, is placed in the fourth grade of District Superintendents, and is posted to Backergunge.

We have here no less a person than the Assistant Inspector-General of the Police Department, that is, one of the Supreme heads of the department the second man in fact, suddenly degraded we hardly know where; while the Government only knows for what. That Mr. Rochfort's offence must have been most grave we do know, as the punishment shews it clearly. Why then are the public not told what it was? We are assured that Mr. Rochfort has been convicted of taking bribes on an extensive scale. Now what offence in a policeman can surpass this? And in a policeman of Mr. Rochfort's rank too? And how comes it that for an offence of this order, Mr. Rochfort is not straightway dismissed? Does not every one in the community know well, that if a native police officer in Mr. Rochfort's position had been convicted of bribery, he would have been kicked from here to Jericho, straightway? And most properly. If Mr. Eden, then wants to know what our complaint about the Executive Government is, here is an illustration of it Mr. Rochfort has been convicted, as we are told he has been, of taking bribes, nothing but back-stairs influence has kept him in the Government service. "My dear Eden,—Don't smash poor Rochfort, put him down fifty steps, and send him out of the way: to the Eastern districts say." Now Government of this order must come to an end. We know nothing of Mr. Rochfort whatever. It is possible that he mey have done such great services of the State in former day, that Mr, Eden, or some one else, pities him. But we protest warmly against concealing everything from the public, and managing everything by the way of the back-stairs. Are we to warn the people of Backergunge, that their new District Superintendent of Police, has been convicted of taking bribes?

The *Indian Daily News* of the following date contained the following anent the above:

"If Mr. Rochfort has really been guilty of receiving bribes he should not be allowed to remain in the Government service a day longer. and the Government should be taken to task for not having made a flagrant example of him before; but if, as we have been told on the other hand, he has given a full and sufficient answer to all the accusations brought against him, and has been removed from railway work, simply because those accusations revealed an amount of friction, and of such personal dislike on the part of his subordinates, as made his further employment in such work undesirable, in the interests of the public, then, Mr. Rochfort should be authorized to make the facts of his case public and vindicate his good name."

We have heard that there were two charges against Mr. Rochfort, indebtedness and taking bribes. We do not know what explanations he has offered to exculpate himself? Possibly the charges have not been satisfactorily proved, and that the Government has consequently visited him with lighter punishment. But whatever the facts of the case, we agree with our morning contemporaries that in justice to Mr. Rochfort the utmost publicity ought to be given to the papers in the case. The Government ought to take the public into confidence, for confidence begets confidence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Triplicane Literary Society, Madras...	13	4	0
Secretary Bibigunge Reading Club, Dinapore...	3	6	6
Moulvi Abdool Barry, Bhaugulpore	5	0	0
Samuel Loveday Esq., Nowgong	20	0	0
E. Lethbridge Esq., Simla	13	4	0
K. P. Mookerjee Esq., Narail	10	0	0
Baboo Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Arariah	13	4	0
" Raghoonath Bose, Cuttuck	10	0	0
" Rajender Nath Dey, Courtilliar	2	0	0
" Ashootosh Ghose, Chandernagore	13	4	0
" Woomanath Sen, Tipperah	8	4	0
" Jangli Lal, Sahabad	2	0	0
" Shib Chunder Seal, Chinsurah	13	4	0
" Kishen Lal, Barielly	6	10	0
" Bidhubhusan Pal Chowdhry, Latoodha	5	0	0

LOCAL.

THE RAMANATH TAGORE MEMORIAL.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the General Committee of the Ramanath Tagore Memorial was held at Belvedere on Monday, the 20th August, at 5 P.M., his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to form the Executive Committee with power to add to their number:—

His Honor the Lt.-Governor, Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Horace Cockerell, Esq., Hon'ble David Cowie, J. C. Murray, Esq., Hon'ble F. Jennings. J. B. Roberts, Esq., Raja Degumber Mitter, C.S.I., Raja Komul Krishna, Hon'ble Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Baboo Doorgachurn Law, Nawab Amir Ali Bahadoor, Manukjee Rustomjee, Esq. A. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S., and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Members and Honorary Joint-Secretaries.

Read two letters, one from Dr. Charles, and the other from Dr. Coates, making certain proposals for the application of the Memorial Fund, also a statement from Mr. Muir White offering his services to paint a portrait of the late Maharaja Ramanath Tagore.

Resolved that the communications be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

The following sums were subscribed at the meeting:—

	Rs.		Rs.
His Honor the Lt.-Governor	200	A. Mackenzie Esq., C.S.,	100
Raja Degamber Mitter, C.S.I.	500	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	50
Raja Komul Krishna	500	Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadoor	100
Hon'ble Maharaja Narendrakrishna	500	Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	300
Elias Gubboy, Esq.,	100	" Peary Mohun Mookerjee	100
Babu Gopeekisto Gossain..	100	" Koonjolal Banerjee	50
Nawab Amir Ali Bahadoor	100	Herjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee Esq.,	25
Hon'ble Nawab Meer Mohamed Ali	100	Hon'ble Issur Chunder Mitter	15
Robert Turnbull, Esq.,	50	Kumar Greesh Chunder Sing Bahadur	500
Babu Abhoy Churn Guho.	100	C. E. Newcomen, Esq.,	50
Raja Harendra Krishna	50	Archbishop W. Steins	50
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq	50	C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C.S.I.	32
Babu Ashootosh Mullick	50	J. B. Roberts Esq.,	50
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra	25	Babu Juggadanund Mookerjee	50
Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjee	150	Revd. Father E. Lafont	32
Prince Ferokhshah	50		
Raja Shama Sunker Roy	50		

Thanks were voted to the chair, and the Meeting separated.

A. MACKENZIE, *Hony. Joint-*
KRISTODAS PAL, *Secretaries.*

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 P. M. Raja Degumber Mitter, C. S. I. was voted to the chair.

The Secretary laid on the table the letter received from H. E. Sir Richard Temple tendering his resignation of the Office of President of the Association by reason of his departure from this Presidency.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

Proposed by the Hon'ble the Maha Raja Joteendra Mohan Tagore. Seconded by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

1. That in accepting Sir Richard Temple's resignation of Office of President this meeting desires to tender the cordial thanks of the Association to His Excellency for the deep personal interest he evinced in the establishment of the Association, for the substantial encouragement he, as the head of the Bengal Government, gave it by offering it a local habitation, and for the liberal support he contributed to the funds of the Association. For these signal services to the Association, spontaneously offered from a generous desire to foster the cause of science in Bengal, His Excellency's name will be always cherished with the liveliest feeling of gratitude by this Association.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, and that His Excellency be solicited to become one of the Patrons of the Association.

Proposed by the Hon'ble the Maha Raja Narendra Krishna. Second by the Hon'ble Ramesh Chunder Mitter.

2. That the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be solicited to accept the Office of President of the Association.

Proposed by Raja Harendra Krishna.
Seconded by Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, Barrister-at-law.

3. That the Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra be elected Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Proposed by Babu Radhika Prasad Mookerjea.
Seconded by Babu Bhairab Chunder Banerjea.

4. That the Committee of Management be re-elected with the addition of the following gentlemen:—

Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur,
Hon'ble Ram Sankar Sen,
Dr. Gurudas Banerjea,
Babu Ganesh Chunder Chunder,
Babu Bhudev Mookerjea.

Proposed by Babu Annoda Prasad Banerjea.
Seconded by Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh.

5. That the following gentlemen be elected a Sub-Committee for the purpose of framing rules for the regulation of the affairs of the Association:—

The Very Rev. E. Lafont, S. J.,
Hon'ble Ramesh Chunder Mitter,
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra,
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal,
Hon'ble Isser Chunder Mitter,
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.

Proposed by Maulvie Abdul Latief Khan Bhadur.
Seconded by Babu Kali Mohan Dass.

6. That Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar be re-elected Honorary Secretary to the Association, and that he shall also be, *ex officio*, member of, and Secretary to, any Committee or Sub-Committee that may be appointed.

Proposed by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.
Seconded by Babu Jadulal Mullick.

7. That the Association be registered under Act XIX of 1860.

Thanks were next voted to the Chair, and the meeting separated.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

MEETING IN HONOUR OF SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

A large public meeting of the inhabitants of the district of Hooghly was convened in the hall of the Hooghly Branch School on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 21st instant, by Babus Nobinkissen Palit, ex-S. C. C. Judge, and Lolitmohun Sing, zemindar, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken to testify their regard and gratitude to their retiring Magistrate Sir William Herschel Bart. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee was voted to the chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee moved and Babu Joykissen Mookerjee seconded the first Resolution: "That this meeting wish to record their sense of the great loss which the country will sustain by the departure for England of Sir William Herschel, Baronet, now Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, and one of the distinguished ornaments of the Bengal Civil Service."

The Rev. Lal Behari Dey moved and Babu Eshanchundra Mitra seconded the Second Resolution: "That this meeting desire to mark its recognition of Sir William Herschel's character as a benefactor to the country by a testimonial to be afterwards determined by the Managing Committee, which will convey the public feeling of respect and gratitude towards him."

Babu Nagendranath Chatterjee moved and Babu Shibchunder Chatterjee seconded the third Resolution, *viz.*: "That the following gentlemen be formed into a Committee with powers to add to their number for carrying out the objects of the meeting": Maharajah Jotindramohun Tagore, Maharajah Narendrakrishna, Raja Degumber Mitter, CSI., Rai Rajiblochan Roy Bahadoor, Rajah Promothonath Roy Bahadoor, Hon'ble Babu Kristodos Pal Rai Bahadur, Babu Durgachurn Laha, Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Babu Bijoykissen Mookerjee, Babu Lolitmohun Singh, Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, Babu Nobinkissen Paulit, Rev. Lal Behari Day, Babu Ishanchundra Mitter, Babu Nemyechurn Seal, Babu Syamadhub Roy. Rai Jydunath Roy Bahadoor, Babu Chundrakanta Mookerjee, Babu Purnendra Deb Roy, Nawab Ameer Ali, Moulvi Ashruffuddin, Prince Bushiruddin, and Babu Sibchunder Chatterjee.

Babu Lolitmohun Singh moved the fourth Resolution, *viz.*, "That the Hooghly District Association be asked to co-operate in the object of this meeting." The Resolution was seconded by Moulvi Ashruffuddin.

The Meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chair

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 22, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 15th August* 1877.—Mr. T. E. Coxhed Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. F. Wyer, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Colector Bogra, during the abe ence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Coxhed, or until further orders.

The 16th August 1877.—Baboo Huro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Moonsheegunge division of the Dacca district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Furreedpore. This cancels the orders of the 23rd July 1877, transferring Huro Kali Mookerjee to the Sudder Station of Pooree.

Mr. T. E. Dempster, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs was on privilege leave from the 4th to the 20th May last.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, was on privilege leave from 20th June to 1st August 1877.

The 18th August 1877.—Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Special Deputy Collector employed on road cess work in Darjeeling is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, *vice* Mr. R. D. Hare.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, late Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Pooree.

The 20th August 1877.—Moulvi Shah Mahomed Ibrahim, who was recently appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Bhagulpore Division is posted to the Sudder Station of Monghyr.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, who was recently appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Presidency Division, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The leave granted to Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, under orders of the 8th August 1877, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, will have effect from the 9th instead of from the 15th August 1877, as previously notified.

Mr. G. M. Curie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in connection with the settlement of the Burkagurh Estate, in Lohardugga, is appointed to act until further orders in the Third Grade Assistant Commissioners. Mr. Mackenzie will continue to be employed in his present duties.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Judges during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd September next.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. W. Brett, or until further orders.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 12—2, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant.

The 21st August 1877.—Mr. E. R. Henry, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Rajmehal division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for six weeks, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th September next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Rajmehal division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. R. Henry, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 9th August 1877, appointing Mr. Cosserat to have charge of the Arrareah division of the Purnea district.

The orders of the 14th August 1877, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, transferring Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, to the Rajshahye and Cooh Behar Division, and Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Bagdogra, in Rungpore, to the Sudder Station of Bhagulpore, are cancelled.

POLICE.—*The 16th August* 1877.—Mr. M. B. Rochfort, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, is placed in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents, and is posted to Backergunge.

Mr. C. Jennins, District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *vice* Mr. M. B. Rochfort.

Mr. A. Blair, Officiating District Superintendent of Police Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police in that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, until relieved by Mr. C. Jennins.

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